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MR. VENISELOS' VISIT TO PARIS MAY NOT PROVE TO BE IN VAIN

No Bigger Blow, It Is Said, Could Fall Upon the Enemies of the Statesman Than His Presence in Capital During Conference

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Mr. Venizelos in Paris! The news fell as a bomb in the midst of the conference where enanglements and gloomy atmosphere. As every one anticipated, the bomb cleared some of the ground. No bigger blow could fall on the enemies of Greece than the presence of Mr. Venizelos in Paris. Count Charles Stora, Mr. Giolitti's Foreign Secretary, was uncomfortably perturbed at hearing the news and seems to have judged the presence of Mr. Venizelos in Paris at this time as wholly uncalled for. Count Stora is doubtless deeply interested in Mr. Venizelos' well-being and was evidently anxious that the latter should prolong his stay at the Riviera until such time as the Treaty of Sevres would have been substituted by the Treaty of Paris, to the complete satisfaction of his protégés, i.e., the Kemalists.

In fact, it is ascertained that the Italian Foreign Minister, in his anxiety to relieve his French and English colleagues of unnecessary discussions, had already drafted the new conditions which were bound to establish permanent peace and good will in the Near East. Count Stora was arguing on the basis that the Turkish Empire should be once more remade and that the Allies should leave the Turks to govern their own house as they deemed best. The verdict of centuries against Turkish government and the ethnological make-up of the Near East seemed to have totally escaped Count Stora's attention.

A Unique Purpose

His purpose was indeed unique. He had come to the conclusion that the Treaty of Sevres could now easily be revised and he had brought with him to that effect a very imposing document, i.e., the Italian accord with the Kemalists. It has been whispered, however, by eyewitnesses, that Mr. Lloyd George, in his inability to read this imposing document, threw it aside, considering it too far beneath his knowledge. It is supposed that the document fell into the waste-paper basket!

The Italian Foreign Minister was not, however, the only one inconvenienced by the untimely presence of Mr. Venizelos at Paris. With the exception of the staunch French philhellene, the French political and financial circles received quite a shock at the announcement that Mr. Venizelos had arrived. They were sincerely disturbed and vented their displeasure on the new French Ministry. Thereupon, a note appeared in the semi-official "Temps" to the effect that Mr. Venizelos had been asked to come to Paris by Mr. Lloyd George. The French were not quite sure about the truth of this statement and they were anxiously awaiting an official British reply which would have confirmed the statement, but which never came forth.

Episode Like Comic Opera

The writer was told by one of the conference delegates that the episode of the presence of Mr. Venizelos in Paris was very much like an act in a comic opera. The revisionists, namely, the Italians and French, had evidently found out that Mr. Venizelos intended to appear in Paris during the conference week and they were anxious to settle the Near-Eastern question prior to the appearance of the Greek statesman. The question of the Turkish treaty, therefore, was one of the first ones to be discussed, receiving priority even over the reparations question, which had been barely touched upon when the Italians and French delegates brought on their onslaught against the Treaty of Sevres. It seems to have been a foregone conclusion with them that it was no longer a question of revising the treaty, but a question of whether Mustapha Kemal would be satisfied only with the evacuation of Smyrna and not demand the return of Thrace as well. So great was the degree of confidence among the revisionists that the French and Italian newspapers started in their reports of the revision of the Treaty of Sevres. Then came the turn of Mr. Lloyd George, and the British Prime Minister spoke concisely and to the point. Was it a question of revising the treaty? Then, evidently, the revisionists were demanding this in favor of the Turks and, if so, was it Palestine, Mesopotamia, Syria or Armenia that should be returned to Turkey, or did the Italians intend to give up their claims in Adalia?

Mr. Lloyd George Speaks Out

If none of these concessions was premeditated, then, a revision of the Treaty of Sevres, argued Mr. Lloyd George, could be made only at the expense of Greece. Why should Greece be deprived of her territories? Had the ethnological character of these territories changed since the fall of Mr. Venizelos? Mr. Lloyd George reminded the conference that these territories

NEW COMPLICATION IN INDEMNITY ISSUE

Indications of New Interpretation of Paris Accord Cause Concern in Proposed Export Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—Charles Bergmann, chief of the German delegation on reparations, who has returned to Paris, has not yet seen the allied delegates, but it is believed that he wishes to resume discussions among the experts before the London meeting. Though there are many reports of the plans which he is desirous of submitting to the French Government, they must for the present be taken as largely speculative. Above all, France is interested in finding a scheme for the mobilization of annuities, that is, the realization of a certain capital amount, based upon German promises.

If France is to obtain money, which is urgently necessary to meet its obligations upon the German payments of several years. The question is, who will emit loans upon these credits? There are grave objections to the Allies taking the initiative in this direction, and it is hoped that Germany herself, under rigorous control, will contract an exterior loan, chiefly on the American market. These loans would at once serve to pay for reparations in France and elsewhere, and to purchase the raw materials indispensable for Germany.

The difficulty is that there is nothing to show that considerable sums could be raised, and after the priority claims of Belgium are satisfied, it is likely that little will be left for France. Moreover, such a scheme would amount to a return to the reparations which have held the center of the stage in a multitude of allied conferences, too little consideration has been devoted to the equally important question of evolving some scheme whereby allied war debts can be liquidated.

French Concern for Ruhr

The French also object to the taking up by America or England, or a neutral country, of these emissions, on the ground that Germany may offer as guarantee important participation in German concerns, such as the coal fields of the Ruhr. It is clear that if various countries were directly interested in the Ruhr, France would run the risk of losing one of her chief guarantees for subsequent payments. Already, it is pointed out, the British have acquired considerable financial interests in Upper Silesia, with the result that the policy are disposed to favor German pretensions to retain those provinces. As France attaches great importance to the possibility of seizing the Ruhr, its partial possession by Americans or British would deprive France of a valuable pledge and effectively stop her military march.

However this question of reparations is approached, fresh dilemmas appear. If a really big loan could be raised, France would be prepared to take her chance, but no one supposes that more than 3,000,000,000 or 4,000,000,000 marks could be obtained. Doubts concerning the proposed 12 per cent tax on German exports are making themselves acutely felt in France. Louis Loucheur endeavors to explain, in interviews, that there has been a misunderstanding and that it is not a tax which is proposed. Germany has merely to make payments calculated on a basis of her exportations. This is an extremely significant variation on the original theme.

Mr. Loucheur's Statement

The note which was sent to Germany clearly states that 12 per cent of the proceeds of exports must be deducted for the benefit of the Allies. The actual words in the French text are: "Prélèvements sur les produits" of exportations. Thus the statements of Mr. Loucheur are not in accord with the official note. It would therefore seem that, on second thoughts, there is considerable objection to the export tax, even in France, and that in confusing the clear sense of the official statement, efforts are being made to modify the Paris decisions and to respond to American protests. For the contention that there is no flat duty on exports and that Germany can place a higher or lower tax on different articles, provided the product is 12 per cent on the total, there is ample justification, but for the latest Loucheur interview, there is none.

A Long Article by Raymond Poincaré

A long article by Raymond Poincaré, former President of the Republic, appears in the "Matin." He presses the points of speakers in the recent parliamentary debates concerning the enormity of the concessions made by Mr. Briand. He recalls, too, that in 1916 at an inter-allied conference, the allied governments proclaimed the idea of financial solidarity. The principal stress is laid upon the sanctions, and Mr. Poincaré argues that France has a perfect right, under the Treaty, to take isolated action against Germany in case of need. The Treaty states that, when the Reparations Commission registers the failure on the part of Germany, measures that the respective governments consider necessary will not be considered as acts of war. It is the word "respective" that is underlined. Governments have, then, the right to take separate action. He therefore criticizes the renunciation by Mr. Briand of this right.

TERRORIST CAMPAIGN IN SPAIN SERIOUS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SEVILLE, Spain (Monday)—Remarkable discoveries have been made in the terrorist campaign which has lately become very acute. Following upon the arrest of two members of what is known as the Red Syndicate, the discovery was made that their organization had had more than 1,000,000 pesetas at its disposal, and that, for terrorist purposes, it had under control a band of 14 men called Los Charlos, each paid a daily wage of 20 pesetas, who had to throw bombs and commit outrages to order.

A large number of bombs, similar to the aeroplane bombs used in the war, have been found, and the belief grows that connection is established with the Bolsheviks in France, while it is clear that there is unity between the terrorists in Barcelona, Valencia, Seville and other places. The state of Seville gives cause for anxiety and the civil government has gone to Madrid to consult with the government.

STRIKE MOVEMENT SPREADING IN GREECE

London Times News Service

ATHENS, Greece (February 12)—The Labor movement is developing considerably and the gas and electric light workers and tramway and electric railwaymen are all out on strike in Athens. The strike has extended to the provinces and a general strike throughout the country is now talked about.

The labor corporations are showing a solid front to the government's threats to use force, but an attempted labor demonstration has been frustrated. Soldiers and marines have taken the places of strikers in many services, so the effect of the stoppage works has not yet been felt by the public. The King received a delegation of strikers' representatives this evening and promised that the government should consider their case. General uneasiness is now visible in all circles as the strikes and the daily fall in the exchange value of the drachma are considered to be the first results of the allied decision to withhold financial support.

LIQUIDATION OF THE WAR DEBTS URGED

Italian Financial Expert Says

War Debts Come Before Reparations in Reestablishing the Financial Stability of World

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—In their endeavor to reestablish a semblance of international financial stability, all allied countries are feeling the incubus of the huge war debts incurred in the recent struggle for liberty. Owing to the relief which has been returned to the reparations which have held the center of the stage in a multitude of allied conferences, too little consideration has been devoted to the equally important question of evolving some scheme whereby allied war debts can be liquidated.

In the opinion of Dr. F. Giannini, head of the Italian commercial delegation here, it is not possible to settle the question of reparations if at the same time the question of liquidation of allied war debts is not simultaneously dealt with. While freely admitting that it is most necessary to settle the question of reparations, because on that largely depends the possibility of reestablishing the international financial equilibrium, Dr. Giannini considers that the problem of settling the inter-allied war debts is equally important. In fact, he considers that war debts are of first importance, for they concern more than one country, whereas reparations are principally Germany's business.

Advices Accepting Bonds

He expressed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor his considered opinion that some scheme should be devised whereby the principal creditors could accept reparations bonds, and each of the Allies would reduce their claims on Germany and on each other in like proportion. Dr. Giannini, who represented Italy on the Reparations Commission at Brussels, pointed out that it is impossible to expect great liberality from the creditors of Germany, when it is yet impossible for them to form any opinion as to how they are to be treated by their own creditors. Therefore it is quite natural that, up to the present, none of the allied creditors has declared itself ready to reduce the amount of repayment within the capacity of its debtors to pay.

Apart from all question of victors and vanquished, from the viewpoint of an Italian financier, Dr. Giannini says he cannot help being impressed with the fact that Italy's war debts are four times the amount she is likely to receive by way of reparations, and that, leaving out of consideration all moral aspects of the case, the liabilities, whether called reparations or war debts, must have the same detrimental effect on international trade.

Critics of Agreement

Dealing with the Paris agreement on reparations, Dr. Giannini considers that it has been criticized for two contradictory reasons: first, the figures are too high, and second, the annuities payable by Germany for the first two years for reparations and sinking fund are hardly sufficient to pay the interest of the allied debts toward the United States.

So far as Italy is concerned, however, the share of German annuities for the first two years coming to Italy is not even sufficient to pay one-fourth of the interest on Italian war debts. Dr. Giannini points out that, whereas Germany's payments terminate in 42 years, for Italy's war debts, if funded so as to keep pace with her capacity for payment, and fixing the annual payment at even double the amount she receives from Germany, not even a century would be sufficient in which to meet her obligations, let alone 42 years.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Monday)—The state of parties according to the latest returns is: South African Party 78, Nationalists 43, Labor 2, Democrats 1. There are two ties and three results still to come.

DATO GOVERNMENT RESIGNS IN SPAIN

Powerful Attacks on Ministry Over Alleged Repressive Action in Barcelona Contribute to Sudden Fall of the Cabinet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—Edward Dato, the Premier, has handed in the resignation of the whole Cabinet. Official figures of the constitution of the Chamber of Deputies, as the result of the recent elections, showed that the Datoists have 177 seats, out of a total of 409; the Maurists have 23, the Clericals 22, Liberal Democrats 43, Romanists 30, Alibists 28, Socialists 4, and Catalanist Regionalists 17, the remainder being made up of small sections, while 13 elections have to be repeated.

At the reopening of the Cortes, the Premier gave a short explanation of the recent ministerial crisis, stating that the government had been surprised by the unfavorable vote of the chamber at the time of the strike of the staff of the Finance Department, and had considered it wise to present his resignation and leave the King to make the usual consultations with the party leaders.

Following upon an appeal from the Left, the government in the future would recognize the prerogatives of the Cortes and that ministers would be in their places during the sittings, the Premier said that suspension of the Cortes in recent days was due to the presence in Madrid of the King and Queen of Belgium, which had brought about pressing obligations to the government.

The debate was opened on Barcelona terrorism by a Socialist Deputy, Martinez Anido, who complained that, since the declaration of the state of emergency, he had seen the measures of extreme severity taken against the Syndicalists, and asked if such measures had the approval of the government, remarking that if the terrorists of Barcelona had committed reprehensible acts, they had at least the excuse of having been driven to them.

The Minister of the Interior, in answer, said that, before judging the conduct of the Governor, they must remind themselves of the crimes committed by the Red Syndicate against representatives of public order, adding that the Governor had the entire confidence of the Cabinet.

Following upon hot attacks and difficult situations in the Chamber, the Dato Ministry suddenly determined on resignation. The circumstances are extremely difficult for a settlement of the crisis, the constitution of the Cortes rendering a Liberal government practically impossible without new elections. A Maura-Dato combination is thought possible.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Monday)—The strike of seamen and stewards still continues and the refusal of the Prime Minister, William Morris Hughes, to grant a special tribunal, has intensified the trouble. There is a considerable amount of unemployment in the industries dependent upon coal and other supplies. The seamen and stewards are willing to resume work, but the shipowners have not received the guarantees of continuation of work which they demand before resumption. The miners and other trade unionists are considering cooperation with the seamen and stewards.

PERUVIAN MINISTER RESIGNS

LIMA, Peru—Rear Admiral Juan Ontaneda has resigned as Minister of the Navy as the result of a vote of censure adopted by the Senate.

CABINET RESIGNATION OCCURS IN PORTUGAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal (Monday)—As in the case of the previous ministry, the government has resigned following upon the impossible situation in which the Finance Minister was placed. The latter sent in his resignation, and, after considering it, the Premier, Liberato Pinto, determined on the cabinet's resignation. The possibilities of a Liberal Democrat Ministry are discussed, but the situation is very obscure and difficult.

CRISIS IN LEADING BRITISH INDUSTRY

Iron, Steel and Coal Areas Record Partial Collapse Owing to the Lack of Orders—Serious State of Unemployment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The outstanding development in British trade depression and unemployment during the past week has been the partial collapse of the iron and steel industry, and the increasing seriousness of the coal situation. If the events in South Wales are repeated in other centers, almost complete stoppage of the iron and steel trade seems to be imminent.

Wide-spread consternation was produced in the Ebbw Vale, and Aberdare, districts of South Wales on Friday by the news that all the employees, numbering about 22,000, at the iron and steel works and collieries of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Company, Limited, had been given notice that their engagements would terminate on February 25. Officials of the firm declined to say whether an indefinite closing down was in prospect. Some of the union officials thought at first that the notices were in connection with the adjustment of certain war-time allowances, but later it became known that even the clerical staffs were included in the notice. Messages from the Midlands also announced that about 500 iron ore workers, employed by a firm in Northamptonshire had received similar notice. For some time past the iron and steel works at Ebbw Vale have been only partially working.

Firms in other centers are complaining of complete lack of orders, and cancellation of contracts. In North Staffordshire, nearly 4000 iron and steel workers are unemployed, and in recent speeches the Tyneside and North Durham miners spoke of the approach of a crisis. The reason given is the inability to reduce the cost of production, chiefly owing to high coal prices, to a point which will enable Belgian and other competition to be met.

Other reports from South Wales indicate that, while certain small re-arrivals are recorded, chiefly in the Swansea district, in industry, unemployment in the principal colliery districts has steadily increased this week. During January, France bought nearly 1,000,000 tons less coal from South Wales than in December. The rate of increase in unemployment declined in the week ending February 4, but, even so, there were nearly 43,000 more on the exchange registers on that date than on January 28, the total number being 1,108,000.

In the Manchester district, large numbers of former soldiers and their families are said to be in difficult circumstances. The government has announced no further measures for relieving distress, and a warm debate on the whole subject is expected this week when Parliament meets. Meantime, more and more well known emigrants insist that wages must be substantially reduced before there can be any improvement.

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CONFIRMATION OF TUMULTY PART IN O'CALLAGHAN CASE

High Official of Department of Labor Declares President's Secretary Intervened—Lord Mayor Arrives in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, used his official position to execute an adroit maneuver to bring Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, to Washington, to testify before the Villard Commission, in defiance of the decision of a special board of inquiry at Norfolk, Virginia, and in defiance of the ruling of the Department of State. Whether or not with deliberate intention to circumvent the regular agencies of the government, it is a fact that Mr. Tumulty intervened in the case and was responsible for the paroling of the Sinn Féin Mayor.

Mr. O'Callaghan caused a mild sensation by appearing unheralded here last night, prepared to wage battle with the government authorities for a further stay in the United States.

The fact of Mr. Tumulty's complicity in an incident which has all the earmarks of a conspiracy and which looked like a baffling mystery, was completely substantiated by a high official of the Department of Labor yesterday. This official declared that Mr. Tumulty had intervened at an important point in the proceedings, had called up William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and asked him to parole the stowaway mayor.

Secretary Wilson Unsuspecting

Apparently the Secretary of Labor was caught in a most unsuspecting mood and took the telephone message from the White House attached to a merely a repetition of an order from the Chief Executive of the United States. He ordered an immediate parole, without inquiring what was the authority behind the request of the secretary to the President. It was nearly 10 days before he learned from President Wilson himself that the latter never heard of the "request" referred to and that he had nothing whatever to do with the action of his secretary.

Officials of the Department of Labor, who resented the way in which Secretary Wilson was hoodwinked not only into paroling the "seaman" Lord Mayor, but also into becoming involved in an unfortunate tangle with the Department of State, are convinced that the failure of Mr. Tumulty to inform the Secretary of Labor that he was acting on his own initiative, and not on the order of the President, establishes the existence of a conspiracy between Mr. Tumulty and Sinn Féin leaders to put "one over" the statutory authorities of the government, and, as one official put it, "They sure did it."

Once the Secretary of Labor had released the Lord Mayor he naturally acted on the assumption that his jurisdiction over the case was at an end. He proceeded to take full charge of the case until the friction between the Department of Labor and the Department of State led to a point where a showdown was demanded at a meeting of the Cabinet. It was at this meeting that the Secretary of Labor told the President, who resented the management of the case, that Mr. Tumulty had intervened prior to the Department of Labor assuming full charge.

Why Discretion Was Granted

It was stated that the President's blank denial of any knowledge of the incident came as a great surprise to the Secretary of Labor. It was in view of the fact that Secretary Wilson had become completely hoodwinked and led into an untenable position by the belief that the President approved of the course he pursued, that the orders issued by the Chief Executive granted Secretary Wilson such discretion in this particular case as would enable him to "save his face."

The verification of the part played by Secretary Tumulty by officials who are acquainted with every maneuver in the case completely unveiled the mystery which seemed to hang over the incident. It was stated yesterday that prior to the intervention of Mr. Tumulty the disposition of the Department of Labor was to acquiesce in the ruling of the special board of inquiry and to admit the jurisdiction of the case claimed by Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State, at the time.

Mr. Tumulty's Responsibility

Mr. Davis' unwillingness that the State Department should be humiliated and his characteristic refusal to budge without sound reason once he had assumed what he considered a sound position led to the revealing of the entire circumstances. While Secretary Wilson must bear some responsibility for permitting himself to be used as a cat's-paw by the unscrupulous Sinn Féin gang, the chief blame for an incident that threatened Cabinet harmony and is believed to have brought the statutes into disrepute must rest on Joseph P. Tumulty, who used his official connection to order a thing which he had absolutely no authority to do, and which, if inquired into, might easily be construed as a grave misdemeanor.

Mr. Tumulty entered as the deus ex

"We intend to protect the rights of our client by every legal means possible," said Michael Francis Doyle last night. "We don't believe that under the present circumstances it would be safe for the Lord Mayor to leave the country. His pass as a seaman should permit him to remain, and

This decision followed consideration by the president and directors on a report submitted by a board of consultation in the case of three employees, who accepted nominations and were discharged. An exception has been granted in the case of these men, who will be reinstated.

HENRY MILLER
BLANCHE BATES
In James Forbes' Great Success
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A BRILLIANT COMPANY AND THE
FAMOUS RAINBOW CHORUS
Newark, N. J.—This week Broad St. Theatre;
New York City next week; Shubert Riviera
Theatre

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The Daily Chronicle declares that the act of the United States might be compared with the decision of General Pershing to permit the American troops to lose their separate identity and be brigaded with the French and British during the spring of 1918.

and Enver Pasha be prevented from plunging us into war, even though Constantinople had been promised to Russia by the Allies. It was with the utmost difficulty that I was able to prevent the declaration of war against the United States, and thus protect Roberts College and other American interests in Turkey. There is so much anti-Turk propaganda in the United States that I doubt whether anything I may say will receive any attention there. I trust, however, that President-Elect Harding will be able to preserve the presidency, quickly renew relations with Turkey and not follow President Wilson's policy toward this country, for instance, his policy regarding the boundaries of Armenia.

"It is true I am a nationalist, for otherwise I would not be a Turk, but it is not true that I am trying to go to Angora, as has been reported. I am a nationalist in politics, yes; I believe it only by a fair compromise and by recognition of Turkish rights in Smyrna and Thrace that peace can be established in the Near East."

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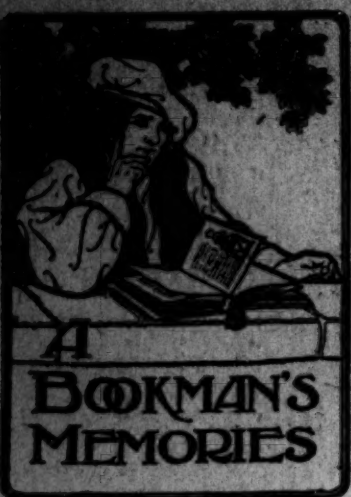
BLANCHE BATES
In James Forbes' Great Success
The Famous Mrs. Fair

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**THE MEANEST MAN
IN THE WORLD**
Cast includes

"LADY BILLY"
AT THE **LIBERTY** WEST
4210 ST.
Ev. 8:20. Pop. 50c to \$2. Mats. Wed. & Sat.



Anatole France

Happily I preserved that picture I cut from the pictorial section of an American newspaper last year. It is a document, this portrait group of six people standing in the open door of a country house. On the right is a nice-looking woman with a large bunch of flowers inserted in her belt. This is Madame Jacques Anatole Thibaut, better known as Madame Anatole France. He, the unique Anatole France, easily first of French men of letters, stands in the center, tall, erect, with the big, square brow, the long curling mustache and pointed beard that he sometimes remembers to trim. But that which draws me are the watching eyes, so shrewd, so reflective. The others in the group are merely posing for their photographs. He is watching the camera, the operator, reflecting, curious, as always, about everything in life and in books, in thoughts and in deeds. Underneath this photograph is printed, "Anatole France and his bride, who was Mile. Laprevotte. Taken on their wedding day at Becheville, the bridegroom's estate near Tours."

From the pad where this photograph is preserved I withdraw other documents, a medley of them. There is his letter to the French Minister of War, written at the outbreak of hostilities, in 1914, when France was in danger. This Socialist, this scholar, this great dilettante, this pacifist, offers his services in any capacity in the field. France is in danger. His whims about patriotism, his hatred of violence are forgotten. He offers all; but he does not forget to make his offer in exquisite phraseology, for whatever he writes is always beautifully constructed with the clarity and simplicity of which the French have the secret. Next is a page of his handwriting from his War book (very Anatolian) called "The Path of Glory," a rambling, discursive calligraphy, without an erasure, firm, but with a tendency, here and there, to a flourish. I read his French with interest, enjoying his ability always to place the accents just where they should be. Follows an editorial (I am still going through the pad) on his great speech to the teachers at Tours. "Make hate be hated," he told them. "Burn all those books which teach hatred. Exalt work and love." Here is another editorial on "The Boy Anatole," he who was cradled in a bookshop on the Quai Malaquais; who as a child "played with dumpy duodecimos as with dolls," yearned for military glory, then for sainthood, and at the age of 10 decided that it was finer to make catalogues in his father's shop than to win battles.

Then I took from a shelf a battered copy of "L'Étui de Nacre" ("The Box of Pearl"), that marvelous collection of short stories, containing "The Procurator of Judea," and "The Juggler of Notre Dame," the first work by Anatole France that I read. Has he, in his many books, ever expressed himself more neatly and more fully? I am not a good French scholar; but "L'Étui de Nacre" permits itself to be read with ease by an Anatole France has a style that is as clear as his thought. I remember, too, with great pleasure, many of the essays in his volumes called "On Life and Letters," especially one about a performance of "Hamlet," so charming, easy and pointed that through reading it often I knew it almost by heart. And there were two short stories that impressed me, "Orangeville" and "Putois." His long romances and satires I do not always succeed in assimilating. The point of view of this erudite butterfly is not always ours, and the Anglo-Saxon, reading Anatole France, while still admiring, is sometimes quite recoiled to the fact that he is not a Gaul. Much of his satirical, historical work, such as the volumes treating contemporary French history, can be followed only by a Frenchman; but "Penguin Island," which is considered by some the finest thing he has done, is comic, and those who like it revel in it.

He is not a real novelist. His romances are but vehicles for the expression of his views. When I reflect on the works by him that I have read, I find that I have forgotten the names of the books, but I do not forget where Anatole France himself do the person of Bonnard, Bergeret, Colnard, Brotesaux is talking. This dear, garrulous, kindly, witty, ever curious elderly gentleman who speaks through so many books, delaying the story, commenting on everything, interested in everything, is Anatole himself. He is like the carved Beau that you see in so many of Watteau's pictures: In the scene yet not of it, ever lurking in the background, smiling with sympathy, disdain, amusement and scorn, liking to be there, but always detached, a looker-on. Anatole France is most human when he deals with his own childhood, recalling it intimately and affectionately in "The Book of My Friend," in "Pierre Nocture," and in "Little Pierre," published last year. I close my eyes and recall my bookshelves in London. I see a shelf of tall red books. I think there must be 25 of these handsome volumes, and

others have been published since I placed the last one there. On the cover is a laurel garland and from it hangs a medallion with a portrait of the author. Around the medallion are the words—Maître Anatole France. This is the English edition of his works issued by John Lane, and in America by the John Lane Company, a notable publishing feat, probably the only example of the publication of all the works of a living author in a translation. These volumes issued at irregular intervals came to me for review. I wrote a column about each of them, and as I read the titles today, there comes back to me, bit by bit, the vast, meandering, subtle, shining world of learning, fantasy, irony, pity and scorn that is Anatole France, who wrote "The Book of My Friend," and also that amazing, erudite, fearless "Life of Joan of Arc" that offended the many, and delighted the few.

I saw him once, heard him talk, and grasped his hand. His grasp was firm in spite of the hundreds of hands that he held that evening, smiling all the time. It was a few months before the war, in London, whether he had been inveigled by the promise of a series of ovals from his many admirers. They culminated in a banquet, followed by a reception. To anybody else it might have been embarrassing, as Anatole France does not add English to his accomplishments. But he looked quite happy through the long festivities, the shrewd, reflective, amused smile never left his face. He seemed pleased, but not exhilarated, equal to the occasion, but not overwhelmed by it. Rodin had a similar look when he was entertained in London; that night when the art students unloaded Rodin's horses and drew his carriage to the banquet hall and when he sat listening to the speeches in uneasy French in his honor, and smiling. The French are a polite nation.

Of the vast number of essays and books also, that have been written on Anatole France, three stand out. They are the small volume by W. L. George, the still smaller volume by George Brandes and the chapter on Anatole France by Frank Harris in "Contemporary Portraits." The little book on Anatole France by W. L. George is the best piece of critical writing that he has done. Educated in France, familiar with French thought and French literature, he has special advantages for such a study. He analyzes the great Frenchman with candor: he praises, he is also critical. Mr. George is not an optimist. Here is his idea of an entry in the Encyclopedia of Literature of the year 3000:

France (Anatole). Pen-name of Jacques Anatole Thibaut, French writer b. 1844, d. . . Satirist and critic. Some of his work has merit as reflecting the faintly enlightened views of an observer living in barbarous times.

Mr. George also observes that "Anatole France is the only living satirist. He alone upholds the ancient tradition of Voltaire, of Defoe and Swift. His satire is always effective because it is always right, always pointed and always smiling."

Mr. Frank Harris' chapter takes the form of an interview. He did not find the satirist in a smiling mood; but he put direct questions, and received direct answers. M. France allowed his interviewer to understand that he had outgrown primitive pictures, old oak furniture, Corot, and politicians. "To me," said the master, "writing is horribly difficult—horribly," but he acknowledged that some of his books were easier to write than the others. "But doesn't the mere power of expression grow with use and become easier?" "Not to me," replied the master; "it all depends on the ideas."

That night in the children's room of a public library the real Anatole France, so I like to think, drew near to me. On a shelf I saw an open book illustrated by Boulet de Monvel. I turned to the title page. It was "Girls and Boys: Scenes from the Country and the Town," by Anatole France. And on one of the pages, beneath a charming picture of a little student, was this:

He worked with patience and love. Which are the two sides of genius.

Winter in the Hazel Woods

If there be anyone who still believes in winter as a season of torpor, he has but to take a walk in the hazel-woods on any January morning, to have the notion thoroughly dispelled. The hazels are full of fresh green catkins, thousands of pendant lines of emerald light, as though it were raining gems in the sunny air, and if you strike the branch, you will see a little cloud of pale green pollen drift away on the merry breeze.

Looking a little closer, you mark that each bush bears also a number of other flowers of quite a different character. The hazel blossom is just a round fat bud, with a minute whorl of bright crimson feathers at its apex. But though it is so small, its brilliant color catches the eye at once; and it is difficult to believe that the fertilization of the hazel is left wholly to the wind, as most of the textbooks say. It is the wind alone, no doubt, that, on bright, keen, frosty days in January, shakes the green dust from the catkins and showers it upon the crimson-petalled flowers below. But, if exceptionally warm, still weather ensues, and the hive-bees are able to get out in search of the pollen that is such a vital necessity to them in these earliest months, then, as all bee-keepers know, the hazels are instantly beeged with a chanting company. Though not a breath moves, the air round these bushes where the bees are working, is misty with the falling grains of pollen, the eager blundering bees losing as much of the treasure as they gain. Then, if you go back to the bee garden to watch, you will see the winged foragers coming home laden with their woodland spoils, each bee carrying the hazel-pollen in two dense packed globules of green fastened to her thighs.

A FLUTTER IN THE DOVECOTE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
The village hall was pecked. Once upon a time it had been the old tithe barn, but the squire had flogged and plastered it without spoiling the great oak beams and had built a stage at one end and it had held the village concerts and political meetings for 20 years, and the flags above the roll of honor reminded every one of the early war days when they had their one and only recruiting meeting and the whole village volunteered in a body.

Tonight there was another issue, hardly less terrific. Every villager from big George Bullfinch, who farmed the 1000-acre Hale Farm to Billy Reckless, the rascally, of no fixed abode and Isaac, the shepherd, with his dog at his feet were there and not a few wives and daughters besides.

There were two chairs on the platform, the squire sat in one, loud checked, and ruddy, in the other was the parson, lean, solemn and black, but a mighty cricketer, as every villager in the district knew to his cost. Paraffin lamps hung gigantic shadows into the great rafters and two stoves roared their determination to keep November outside the door.

One group, from an old service cap or two and some Charlie Chaplin moustaches weren't long out of uniform, while across the aisle a trio of farm girls in smocks and breeches chatted and stretched hands and feet out to the stove. The women knitted, the men whispered, chairs scuffed and creaked, the door opened and shut to admit a late arrival and the squire nodded to the parson and stood up.

The Squire Speaks

Feeling had been running high in the village for months, ever since the war in fact, and when it had begun to threaten the stability of families and to interfere with the thrashing, the squire thought it was time to call a village meeting to settle it.

"Now I am not going to make a speech, you all know what this meeting has been called for; it is to decide whether the Dovecote fence is to come down or not! I am not going to take sides; I am going to keep order and see that we stick to the rules. We must have a motion and then anyone can speak twice to it or make amendments and ask questions as well."

Young Jack Langford, he of the service cap, was on his feet before the squire was properly back in his chair and his manner was the N. C. O. to the life. "I move that the Dovecote fence come down. The village has no proper football or cricket ground; we can practice on the green but we can't have other teams here because the fence is in the way. The Dovecote doesn't need a fence and it anyway—"

He hadn't finished but big George Bullfinch's voice drowned everything else, so he sat down reluctantly. "I move an amendment to that motion. I move that the fence shall stay just where it is. Man and boy, I've lived here 50 years and its always been there, and my father and grandfather say as how it always was. We beat the Germans without a football ground so I say we can do without it now." Applause from the elders and scorn from the young.

The squire spoke and the knitters were shocked, the elders because they saw the cause celebre collapsing under them, and it had been their standby for months. The knitters because no women had ever spoken in a village meeting before except a missionary one and she was nothing frivolous. But the squire was beaming. He got up and heaved the more. "Miss Jackson, you've cut the knot. You've said what I was going to say as soon as I was sure we couldn't agree about the green. Let the fence stay where it is! I'll bear our weight a bit longer and I like to see Tom mending it when I go by. (Laughter from the house and blushes from Tom). I'll tell you how we'll settle it. You can have my home close, it's handy from the road and pretty dry too. I'll appoint a committee of Bullfinch, Jack Langford and Miss Jackson to help me to level it and build a pavilion. You'll all be expected to help. The meeting is adjourned!"

The squire didn't like thanks but he wasn't quick enough. The parson was on his feet. "No, it isn't. Not until we give three cheers for the squire." "The squire and the fence, may we sit on it forever! They were given till the beams shook and the paraffin lamps fairly danced in their scones. The meeting got up, broke into excited groups and fled out. The Dovecote fence was saved and the village was united.

Now the cheers were from the youngsters. It was the first defection from the elders' ranks and a serious one. Then several jumped up at once on each side and amendments began to fly like hail from every corner; party feeling was running hot and high and the end was not yet.

Then it was that the squire showed the stuff that had made him a colonel: He rose in his checks and his might, "Order, order!" The tumult stilled. "There can only be one motion and one amendment to one amendment."

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to the amendment. You can't go beyond that. An amendment's got to have something to do with the motion, too, it can't contradict it." Not for nothing was the Squire the local M. P. as well.

The meeting settled down nodding its head at the squire's learning. It was evident that there was a large majority against taking down the fence but what the opposition lacked in numbers they made up in vigor and not a point went uncontradicted.

Defender of Orthodoxy

"Big George" it seemed was the particular apostle of orthodoxy and unanimity. Orthodoxy was his doxy and unanimity was his opinion accepted. He rumbled, "Now this is a question on which we should be all united. It is a question of loyalty to tradition." "Loyalty to the fence you mean." "Unanimity right or wrong" came from the service group and the elders muttered, "Bolshevism!" in their beards. As for the squire in the chair he got out his handkerchief although his moustache hid his mouth and the parson's eyes just twinkled; he was playing congregation for once and enjoying himself hugely.

Billy Reckless was visibly wriggling on his seat; he must be going to speak, and he spoke seldom. Slowly he straightened up. Was that a squeak from his enormous pockets or was it the bench relieved from his weight? The knitters shuddered and looked round to see if there was clear to the door, a chorus of synthetic squeaks came from the army intrenched behind the stove, and the farm girls began to giggle helplessly into their handkerchiefs.

"Order, order," yelled the chairman. It was a tense moment, anything might happen! Billy was unabashed, he gazed firmly at the flags, they at least couldn't catch his eye. "What I say, squire, parson and all, this is a time when every one should declare themselves! Are we agin the village or are we for it, for them as wants to do away with its institutions is agin it, I says. This ain't no time for settin' on the fence."

"Dyer mean the Dovecote fence? Tom here says it wouldn't hold 'ye." The voice, came forth disguised and no one knew whose it was. The meeting roared; the strain was broken. Every one remembered afterward how the squire had broken out into a regular guffaw and the parson had grinned openly. As for Billy Reckless his face was a study, his oratory dried up and he subsided as slowly as he had arisen and the bench squeaked sympathetically welcome, which fanned the laughter afresh.

The meeting seemed at a deadlock the squire fidgeted and the parson put the tips of his fingers together and looked exactly as he did when he thought it was time for the mother's meeting to go home.

Then in the silence up got the tallest of the farm girls. She had taken off her hat and her short red hair gleamed in the lamp light, with her hands in her smock pockets and a bright blue tie round her neck she was a fine figure of an old world plowboy.

"Mr. Chairman, may I speak? I'm not a farmer yet, but I'm going to be if Mr. Bullfinch doesn't turn me out before I've learnt." The meeting smiled. Big George with all his orthodoxy was notoriously proud of his farm pupils. "About the Dovecote fence, it seems to me that when you can't agree, all you can do is to agree to disagree and then try to find another way out. It's all very well for one side to say there never has been a football field in the village but the green, and that's spoiled by the fence, and it's all very well for the other side to say that we beat the Germans without a football field and don't need it now. We do need, and I'm sure we'll get it." Hear hear from the Charlie Chaplins. "I'm going to say let's find all about the Dovecote and the green and try and find some other place that'll do."

The elders and the knitters were shocked, the elders because they saw the cause celebre collapsing under them, and it had been their standby for months. The knitters because no women had ever spoken in a village meeting before except a missionary one and she was nothing frivolous. But the squire was beaming. He got up and heaved the more. "Miss Jackson, you've cut the knot. You've said what I was going to say as soon as I was sure we couldn't agree about the green. Let the fence stay where it is! I'll bear our weight a bit longer and I like to see Tom mending it when I go by. (Laughter from the house and blushes from Tom). I'll tell you how we'll settle it. You can have my home close, it's handy from the road and pretty dry too. I'll appoint a committee of Bullfinch, Jack Langford and Miss Jackson to help me to level it and build a pavilion. You'll all be expected to help. The meeting is adjourned!"

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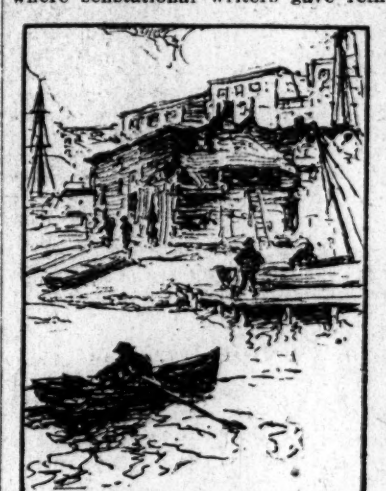
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CHINATOWN ON THE THAMES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
London's Chinatown is rapidly disappearing. Soon it will almost have ceased to be. Within the last two months more than 1000 of the men who have been living there since the war have sailed away, and if 150 or so still remain, some of those are newcomers, men from other ports waiting their chance to go.

Chinatown is a small, squalid district lying between the Limehouse part of Commercial Road and the West India Docks. Before the war only a few hundred Chinamen lived there. Some of them kept restaurants, small shops, or lodging houses, but most of them were sea-faring men, sailors, or ships' cooks or stewards who came and went. West End London from time to time, read reports of doings in Chinatown in some newspaper where sensational writers gave rein



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
New Chinese Sailors are left today in Limehouse lodgings

to their imagination in picturing the mysteries of the unknown district. Only one religious organization, the Salvation Army, set up a mission for these Chinese visitors, and its officers speak of them with respect. "I have known a great many Chinese," said the adjutant in charge of the mission, "but I have never yet met the journalist's Chinese."

Since the war, the sea-faring Chinese, and the men who for years had replaced other foreign or British cooks in London restaurants, have been crowding into Chinatown, where the lodging-house keepers have fed and clothed them on the understanding that they would pay the bill with their first wages. The Chinese fretted because they could get no work in London nor could they get ships. Some had been waiting for two years for a chance to ship with a crew, and shipowners could not employ them because the organized British seamen would not allow it.

Quite suddenly all this has changed. The difficulty has been overcome. Ships have been found and filled so quickly that in this short time not only London's Chinatown but other ports have been drained. The Chinese are rather sad about it, for most of them are to be paid off in China, and what they desire is to get to other parts of the world where they can earn good money and continue to send help to their parents and relatives at home. It has been their dream only to return to China as successful men.

Now that they have gone, their old restaurants in Limehouse are closing, most of the lodging houses are standing empty, and their compatriots who remain foresee that soon they too will go.

PIONEERING NAMES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Sociologists like to trace the effect of racial minglings between the so-called civilized and the so-called barbarous peoples, showing how the mores of the stronger are imposed on the weaker or how the traits of the subject people are absorbed by its conqueror. In a chapter of Waldo France's "Our America" the author describes the effect of the infiltration of permanent white settlers upon the native Indian and Mexican population of the southwest, which Mrs. Mary Austin has graphically named "the land of journeys' endings."

A sense the conquering whites have in a sense been conquered; they have adopted the native sun-baked brick as building material, they have grown



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fond of Mexican cookery, and the baskets, rugs and pottery of the Navajos conspicuously adorn their houses. In exchange for these good gifts the natives have taken tinned foods and the gramophone.

Adjacent to the scene of Mr. France's observations I have noticed another transfer of folk-habit—trivial but rather entertaining. It has to do with names. The American Indians, both in fiction and fact, once bore names significant and sonorous. But today, in the mining and ranch country of southern Nevada where the Piutes and Shoshones—most of them too independent and prosperous to accept the government's bounty and live on the reservations—it is unusual to find an Indian bearing any more imaginative name than Maggie or Sam. The surnames of those Indians who have acquired such a standing which demands such distinction are equally dull. Doc Different Horse and Jennie Little Cloud are no more. White Americans have fortunately taken up the custom discarded by the red men. Of course informal "nicknaming" is far too general to be attributed wholly to Indian influence, but where the contact has been direct the custom seems more vigorous than elsewhere.

The chance cognomen usually has the mysterious origin of a ballad, evolving no one knows how—but it is pertinent—and it sticks. It is derived from some personal eccentricity, some attribute of a trade, or a memorable incident in the person's life. Carbuter Jake will serve as an example of the "trade" nickname, which, as is readily seen, is excellent for advertising purposes. Who would not prefer to have his car overhauled by the man with this suggestive title than by the prosy Brown Repair Shop across the street? Ham and John is another valuable trade name, worth far more to its possessor than his edible stock in trade, for it carries through one mining camp the connotation of true western generosity.

There is another group of names descriptive of residence, past or present. Death Valley Scotty, whose fame is inseparable from the district, whose he hears, is geographically labeled, but the label is not specific enough to give away the secret of his alleged fabulous gold mine located somewhere in that waste of hot sand. Mother Lode Jim comes from the great Mother Lode country over the Sierra divide—the lode from which sprang the precious veins that made the mine millionaires of two generations ago.

Now, however, Charlie is a title of respect adhering to a certain Swede who has a remarkable facility in "getting over the ground" on snowshoes. Chuck-a-walla Kid is more obscure. Although the name may appear in no textbook of zoology, I have been assured that it is applied to a certain species of lock-lizard. The name intimates that the wearer may possess a chameleon-like variety, or that he is furtive in his exits and entrances. Unquestionably it has the sound of a nom de guerre for all the harmless innocence of the lizard. There is Grubstake Jimmy, who works mining claims. Another well-known name, equally characteristic of a mining region, is Bonanza Bill. The person with this debonaire "handle" once struck it rich and, though he has nothing to show for it now, he still bears the clamor of his one-time prosperity.

Though not poetic like the Indian names, these southwestern nicknames are thoroughly characteristic of the time and period, for they are individual and they are utilitarian. Not only the primitive poesy of nomenclature has been cast off by the native residents of the western plains. With it have gone the gay garments and ancient ceremonial. The Indians have come to the end of the trail and are traveling on automobile roads.

I met a family of them on the Lincoln highway recently, soberly clad and prosperous, driving to town in a Ford. A little further along the desert road I sighted the only untamed element left—a band of wild horses. My Indian friends were proud and content in their machine—while I disdained mine, preferring the sure-footed swiftness of a mustang along a cow-trail. And there is another transferred characteristic.

THE MANCHESTER GAIETY GOES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Late in December Miss A. E. F. Horniman, the proprietor of the famous Repertory Theater at Manchester, announced that she would be obliged to sell the Gaiety owing to financial stringency. Lovers of the drama, and all others who looked upon the repertory theater as one of the foremost instruments of culture in the national life, held their breath with anxiety lest this untoward calamity should befall. Efforts were made by the Playgoers Club and other local agencies to raise the necessary sums required to relieve Miss Horniman of her liabilities; but the "financial stringency" of which the distinguished owner of the theater complained was found to be shared by other people, and the money was not raised.

Recently has come the news that the Gaiety Theater, after its long and distinguished career as the oldest and most eminent repertory theater in England, has been purchased by a Mr. Hollander of London for the sum of £25,500 for the purpose of being transformed into a picture house. There is just one gleam of hope that this unhappy fate may yet be averted, as the new owner has expressed himself willing to treat with patrons of the drama, his main interest in the acquisition of the theater being the wish to prevent competition for some other picture houses owned by the syndicate in which he is interested.

It was in 1867 that Miss Horniman first opened her campaign in Manchester. After various attempts to found a home for vital contemporary drama in London, in Dublin, and in various provincial towns, she bought the Gaiety Theater and established a repertory company there. Plays of the highest quality and of the most varied excellence were produced in rapid succession. To the "first nighters" a new pleasure was added to life. Week by week fresh plays were produced and lovers of the drama could recapture some of the thrills which attended playgoing in the palmy days of the national drama.

Among the new plays which were produced on the boards of the Gaiety may be mentioned Galsworthy's "Strife" and "Justice," Stanley Houghton's "Hindle Wakes" and "Dear Departed," Massell's "Nan," Shaw's "Candida" and "Man of Destiny," Arnold Bennett's "What the Public Wants" and "Cupid and Common-sense," St. John Hankin's "Return of the Prodigal" and the comedies of Allan Monkhouse, Gilbert Cannan, and Harold Brighouse, three local playwrights of whom Manchester has reason to be proud.

The management, while inclining to the side of realism in dramatic production, was always catholic and at least once in each season produced one or more of the classical plays. Sometimes during the winter months, a Shakespeare comedy, such as "Twelfth Night" and "Measure for Measure" would be elaborately staged and run each evening for a couple of months with one of Sheridan, such as "The Critic" or the "School for Scandal," running concurrently in the afternoon. Fletcher's amusing "Knight of the Burning Pestle" was one of the choice revivals of the Elizabethans and another, Ben Jonson's "Every Man in His Humor."

When the war claimed many of the players, the original company was broken up, but Miss Horniman still remained in control, and the visits of the Irish Players and of Miss Penelope Wheeler with her Greek tragedies did much to atone for the loss, although Manchester ceased to hold its old pre-eminence. The new dawn was always looked for and a return to the happy days when there was no other English city in which a playgoer could see so much of the most stirring drama of the day was eagerly anticipated.

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LOFTIEST PEAK MAY SOON BE CLIMBED

Preparations Now Being Made for Expedition to Mt. Everest. Political Difficulties Having at Last Been Surmounted.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—"When the loftiest summit of this planet has been reached, man will have taken a further big step toward the mastery of his surroundings." These words, uttered by Sir Francis Younghusband, president of the Royal Geographical Society, have a deep and significant meaning, and were applied to the proposed expedition to Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world. To those who may be inclined to ask what is the good of such an enterprise, Sir Francis Younghusband would answer in the above words.

He recently announced that the political obstacles in the way of their proceeding with preparations for the expedition to Mt. Everest had been removed, and the Royal Geographical Society had just heard from the Secretary of State for India that permission to send an expedition of exploration had been granted. This means that the expedition to go through Tibet, which has given much satisfaction.

Permission Granted. It is owing to the work of Colonel Howard Bury that the difficulties have been surmounted. He proceeded to India last summer on behalf of the Royal Geographical Society, and laid their proposals before the government of India, with the excellent result that Mr. Bell, who is at present in Lhasa, was instructed to ask the Tibetan Government for the desired permission now granted.

Sir Francis Younghusband has stated that now the political obstacles have been removed, the Alpine Club and the Royal Geographical Society will organize an expedition which will have as its object the ascent of the highest mountain in the world, a mountain to which even the approaches are yet unknown to Europeans. He has said that such an expedition must be essentially a great adventure, and much will have to be faced and endured. He added that in the highest degree it would also be a scientific expedition, and that it was certain that the summit of Mr. Everest would never be reached unless all the approaches were first explored with the greatest care, approaches through country at present entirely unknown.

A Reconnaissance Party. That the complete of Mt. Everest must be complete in all details: the surrounding country, and the climatic conditions which prevail in those regions. In order to acquire this knowledge the Alpine Club and the Royal Geographical Society propose this year to organize a reconnaissance party, and in the following year a climbing party would be sent to Tibet to apply the knowledge in a great effort to reach the summit of Everest. It is hoped that the reconnaissance party may cross into Tibet when the passes open, about the end of May, so that all the best part of the year may be available for their preliminary work. The results of their activities will be examined by the Royal Geographical Society during next winter, and final plans will then be made for a full assault upon the mountain in 1932.

The Government of India has given assurance of cordial cooperation, and Sir Francis Younghusband thinks it is particularly fortunate that the Survey-General is very interested in the project, for Colonel Ryder was chief surveyor officer with the Tibet mission in 1908-09, and has seen Mt. Everest at a lesser distance than any other European.

Man Versus Mountains. In speaking of the ascent of Mt. Everest, the president of the Royal Geographical Society has stated that it will be preceded and followed by ascents of numerous other Himalayan peaks, and by pitting themselves against them, they would become better known, and better understood. The ridiculous idea of the littleness of man in comparison with mountains would be finally disposed of; moreover, it would be realized that man was incomparably greater than any mountain, though at the same time, Sir Francis thought a beauty would be seen in these mountains, which only those who had wrestled with them ever saw. This also applied to the beauty of the Alps, and was never properly appreciated until man climbed and mastered them. This applied to the Himalayas.

Previous Attempts Stopped. Several attempts to conquer Everest have been made in the past, attempts frustrated by political difficulties on each occasion. In these enterprises Brig-Gen. C. G. Bruce has been closely identified, and he is suggested as the leader of the great expedition now in view. In 1933 he took part in a mission to Chitral to place a new ruler on the throne of that State, in which he was associated with Sir

Francis Younghusband. Many projects were discussed, the most favored and most sporting being an attempt to reach Lhasa via the headwaters of the Yarlung River. The second proposal embraced the Everest group, but political objection intervened. Then there was a span of 14 years, meanwhile the Tibetan expedition had taken place and British troops had reached Lhasa.

In 1908 Major Bruce was in England and proposed an expedition to India to see the Himalayas, and if the Himalayas he asked, why not Everest? A committee (including himself) of three famous climbers was formed and arrangements were forthwith made. The Geographical Society was approached and were enthusiastic. They made a handsome grant toward expenses and arranged other matters, some of a delicate nature. But Lord Morley, however, Secretary of State for India, was averse to an expedition entering Tibet at all, as being contrary to the lately completed treaty with Russia, but times have changed and everything that can be done will be done to expedite the work of explorers.

General Bruce has said that the present expedition will follow the 1907 plans but on this occasion the political situation will not prevent their object being attained. Their project was in General Bruce's words "To cross into Tibet to Kampa Dzong, and then proceed via the Tingri Maidan to the north of the Everest group and thence make our attempt to climb Everest by the northern slopes. This route has now been clearly shown to be the most convenient."

Interest World-Wide. He wished then, as he hopes now, to establish a base as high as possible and near as possible to Everest itself. They hope, moreover, to make a thorough reconnaissance of the Upper Tingri Maidan and of the country surrounding the northern slopes of Everest. Certain ridges have to be crossed, also the upper course of the Arun River. It was intended to make an air reconnaissance from the plains to the mountains, but as Sir Francis Younghusband has said, it was not found feasible for the time being, and will therefore be done on foot.

There is every hope for the success of the expedition, which will be watched all over the world, for it will start under better auspices than have favored any other attempt to scale high Himalayan peaks. A great adventure it is in every way. To conquer Everest would, according to the president of the Royal Society, be a feat that would give men a feeling that they were really getting the upper hand on the earth. It may seem on earth's highest summit he would have an increased pride and confidence in himself and in his struggle for ascendancy over matter. Sir Francis Younghusband claims that this is the incalculable good which will be conferred by the ascent of Mt. Everest.

LABOR CONDITIONS OF TZECHO-SLOVAKIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. GENEVA, Switzerland.—As the outcome of inquiries which it has made, the International Labor Office in Geneva has issued a statement regarding the labor situation in Tzecho-Slovakia. The changes in the position and the steps taken to meet these are traced from the time of the armistice. Unemployment reached unexampled proportions after the war, and in 1919 the out-of-works numbered 275,000. An Eight Hours Act was passed in December, 1918, in the hope of increasing the numbers employed by reducing working hours, and soldiers who had returned in organized bodies were kept with the colors, not only to insure the maintenance of order, but to avoid their joining the unemployed.

An act was also passed providing state relief, which was administered either by state institutions or through the intermediary of large undertakings, which were thus able to keep in touch with their personnel until work could be resumed. An act passed in October, 1919, allowed the government to compel communes and districts to undertake public works, the state paying two-thirds of the normal wages of those engaged. In 1920 the numbers of unemployed had considerably diminished, and during the summer did not amount to more than 30,000, but this number has since risen to 50,000. Last September an act was passed providing that unemployed who were engaged on public works such as repairing roads, forestry, road sweeping, cleaning of public buildings, employment in municipal or state offices, to an extent equivalent to the amount of relief received. It also provided that two members of the same household, both unemployed wage earners, may each draw 6 crowns per day. The government is at present studying a bill by which undertakings may be compelled to carry on when under ordinary circumstances they would stop work for economic reasons.

An interesting item in the report is that referring to a migratory experiment made last year (1929). The Tzecho-Slovak Government entered into an agreement with France in 1929 permitting the collective recruitment of Tzecho-Slovak workers for France on condition that they should receive in France the same wages as French workers, be suitably housed and fed, and enjoy the same legal protection as French workers. This experiment does not seem to have been a success. Two parties of 1400 persons were sent to France, but they complained that the agreements were not respected by the employers, and that the housing and food were unsatisfactory. These complaints have not yet been examined, but as regards the experiment, the return of a large number of the emigrants speaks for itself. The government intends to erect public buildings and to subsidize the building of cheap dwellings, for which purpose a loan is to be floated.

SIXTY NATIONS IN ONE ORGANIZATION

Student Christian Movement Is Said to Be a Positive Force for International Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. GLASGOW, Scotland.—Something more than a national or even a sectarian interest attaches to the recent conference of the Student Christian Movement held in Glasgow. The 2000 students who attended the conference represented a world-wide organization of some 2500 associations and unions of Christian students and professors, with a membership estimated at not less than 200,000. In other words, they stood for a considerable portion of the active young Christian thought of the world.

More numbers, however, are misleading, and in judging the significance of the gathering, emphasis should rather be laid on the vigorous and enthusiastic spirit of those attending—a spirit which evidently characterizes the movement as a whole.

It was abundantly evident that the younger generation of students intend their Christianity to be a vital force in their experience and that they were not altogether unaware of what that intention implies. It would be expected that a movement which is constantly fostering friendships between young people of a wide variety of races would provide opportunities for dispelling those crude illusions and misunderstandings which divide men, but it comes with a shock of surprise to many to find such a positive force for real international friendship as the Student Christian movement provides, and of which this conference gave real evidence.

From All Ends of Earth. In the British movement alone some 60 nations are represented. In the discussions in Glasgow the men and women who took part were drawn from all the ends of the earth. Icelanders, Chinese, Serbians, Canadians, Poles, Australians, Danes and Swis, with representatives of numerous other nationalities, all met together in a common fellowship. It was hardly surprising, perhaps, that in such a gathering Christian unity ceased to be an academic problem bristling with difficulties: it was a living fact actually at work before their eyes. In the words of a recent report of the movement, they felt "that the divisions of the church are no longer tolerable, because they obscure that unity in Christ which we know to be more real than our differences."

Similar is their attitude to the League of Nations and other international problems. To many the League is a desirable reform. To these students, drawn from the peoples of all races and colors, a world government is an obvious and imperative necessity for the natural expression of their will to international cooperation in social betterment. The general subject of the discussions during the week was the impact of Christendom on Africa and the East, with the racial, economic, political, and religious problems arising therefrom.

Atmosphere of Optimism. The conference was inaugurated by Viscount Grey of Palladin, who spoke on "The Need and Possibility of the New World." Viscount Grey is himself an optimist, but it is doubtful if he ever before found himself in such an atmosphere of impregnable faith and youthful optimism. Small wonder that, while admitting the possibility of a world so much better than the old that it cannot be better than new, he raised the warning flag of doubt: "Whether or not we get the new world," he reminded them, "depends on ourselves as part of the whole world. The new world can only come through the strengthening of the moral fiber of the people, and a recognition of our international obligations. . . . The nations must combine to prevent war."

It is doubtful if the crowded rows of Christian students took so much heed of the warning as they did the inspiration of his vision of the future. "Trust must replace hatred," he reminded them. The great moral damage done by the war must be repaired by a great moral advance. That is the task to which these young students are together pledging their lives. Their Christianity is no comfortable Sabbath devotional exercise, but a force calling the deeds of their manhood and womanhood, demanding daily, hourly, service to all men in respect of creed and color.

No Differences. This idea is again expressed in a message from the Indian section of the movement: "Our members are increasingly recognizing that in Christ there is no difference of race nor colors. The fundamental basis of Christianity, that we are all members of one body, children of one Father."

The New Frocks

express themselves most fashionably in taffeta, first all of Canton crepe, Charmeuse models for Palm Beach are of white Canton crepe with silk embroidery that spreads in a colorful fantasy over the blouse and down the sides of the skirt.

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with perhaps different functions to fulfill, is slowly but surely gaining ground." In this spirit the varied aspects of the main subject of the conference were discussed under such headings as "Is Christendom fit for a World Task?" "Modern China"; "India in Transition"; and "The Christian Meaning of the Impact of the West on Asia and Africa."

During the week the conference was addressed by several leading bishops of the Anglican Church, leading Free Churchmen, Unitarians, and leaders of thought in other denominations. An exhibit illustrative of various aspects of their work, a book room and club, were provided for the delegates. It is felt that the conference cannot fail to bring fresh inspiration, not only to those who had the privilege of being present, but to the movement throughout the world.

TEMPORARY OIL REGULATION SOUGHT

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Delegation of power to President Obregon to regulate petroleum matters is forecast by Vasquez Schaffino, "official mayor" of the Department of Commerce and Industry. He says that modification of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, which nationalizes petroleum deposits, cannot be written into law by the extraordinary session of Congress which began on February 7, or by the regular session, which will convene on May 1.

"It is impossible," he says, "for such a proposition to be given careful study, debated and approved within the limited time before Congress, and the only solution would be to invest President Obregon with extraordinary authority to deal with petroleum matters."

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN NORTHERN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. EDMONTON, Alberta.—A delegation from the north country has laid before the Alberta Government an appeal that another \$500,000 be spent to make effective the \$1,000,000 already invested in the railway bridge across the Peace River and the grade beyond. An extension of the Central Canada railway from Peace River to Vanora following the grade west from the end of the bridge, is what is sought, and facts and figures were given to show that unless such an extension were made for at least 15 miles, there would be an exodus of discouraged and financially broken settlers within the next year or two. Railway extension in the north country is now definitely before the government. Negotiations are pending, for a conference between the governments of Alberta and British Columbia, in regard to extending the railway from Spirit River into the Peace Coulee country. The government of British Columbia is taking the initiative in this case.

INTERCHANGE OF TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—An interchange of teachers will take place this year between Manitoba and England, Scotland, New Zealand and South Africa. Altogether 20 teachers will be exchanged. There will be selected from schools of Brandon and Winnipeg, and will replace, for at least a year, 12 teachers in England and Scotland, six from New Zealand and two from South Africa. The object of the exchange is to advance the knowledge of pupils here and overseas in an empire sense, and is in accordance with a policy enunciated by the "Hands Across the Sea" branch of the Manitoba Department of Education.

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INCIDENTS IN THE IRISH SITUATION

While Arrests Continue to Be Made Military Succeed in Discovering Ammunition Dumps

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The liberation of Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Edwards, directors of The Freeman's Journal, and Mr. Hooper, the editor, is regarded as a victory for the freedom of the press, and congratulations have poured in from journalists all over Great Britain and Ireland. The gentlemen referred to were released unconditionally from Mountjoy jail.

Daniel J. McGrath, who has been detained at Arbour Hill prison since his arrest during a raid on November 22, has been released. He says that there are about 180 political prisoners in the jail; that they are all doing well and have no complaints as to their treatment, though they grumble at the length of detention without trial. They are served with military rations and are allowed to receive foodstuffs from friends outside. He spoke in terms of the highest praise of the kindness and consideration of the command and military staff.

Arms Discovered. A proclamation has been issued by Major-General Strickland, prohibiting the use of motor cars, motorcycles, and pedal cycles, between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. in the martial law areas of Munster, Wexford and Kilkenny. Curfew now starts at 9 p. m. in Cork.

Since the martial law order was issued relating to the handing up of arms, several "dumps" of ammunition have been found. One of these, a sawmill at Ballina, County Mayo, is reported to have contained 60 shotguns and rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. Several arrests were subsequently made. At Trim, County Meath, gelignite and other explosives were discovered by the police. Near Cappoquin, County Waterford, a bag containing seven rifles was discovered by police who were led to the spot by a terrier.

Fining a Town. The fine of £100, which was imposed on the town of Fermoy for the tearing down of a military proclamation, not having been paid within the four days' limit allowed, property to the value of £100 has been removed, by order of the military authority, from various business premises.

The council's books were carried away from the Queenstown Town Hall by civilian raiders recently. On the same day the rate collector at Gorey, County Wexford, was obliged to deliver his books to armed men. Several other rate collectors in County Wexford were visited with the same result. The action of the raiders appears to be sanctioned by Dail Eireann, and a letter purporting to emanate from the local government board of that body has been received by the chairman of the Dublin County Council. The letter states that "The



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rates which were being held illegally by your rate collectors have now been obtained and will be placed to the credit of your council in due course."

The money thus collected, so far, in County Dublin amounts to £10,500. It is officially announced that the Irish Government has decided to curtail postal services in certain districts. Regular mail-cars will cease to run on specified routes, and correspondence will be delivered to the residents only from time to time. The reason for this is that the raids have been unusually frequent in these areas, which include the routes from Sligo to Ballyshannon, Ballymote to Aclare, Fivemiletown to Dungannon, and from Newry to Banbridge.

PROJECTED MEXICAN MILITARY RAILROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DOUGLAS, Arizona.—The Mexican Government has started upon the survey of a great military line that will serve to connect the eastern and Pacific sections of its northern empire. In the center of the new work will be Agua Prieta, just across the international line from Douglas. To the eastward work is to be started at once on a railway that will join the Sierra Madre railroad at Guzman station, giving communication with Ciudad Juarez, south of El Paso. To the westward, a short section of railway will give connection at or near Naco, Sonora, with a Southern Pacific main line, built to Cananea, but also leading to Nogales, Sonora, where there is junction with the South Pacific west-coast Mexican line. Following down this line for 50 miles, to Magdalena, a spur to the right, about 250 miles long, is planned, through the Altar district, to San Luis, on the Colorado river, below Yuma, Arizona. At San Luis the river is to be bridged, the railroad continuing on to a connection with the Southern Pacific Yuma-San Diego road, which for many miles swings south of the international line, reentering the United States at Mexicali, present capital of Lower California.

This northwestern Mexican road would serve as the shortest way between California and Mexican west-coast points and would be of added importance in the event of completion of the long-projected Guadalajara connection with Mexican railroads that then would offer direct transportation to the City of Mexico.

FITTING SKIS ON AEROPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—In preparation for some winter flying in the north country, the Imperial Oil Company's monoplane now in Edmonton are being fitted with skis, and runners are being substituted for wheels. A series of experimental flights will be made shortly. It has been found that better landings can be made with skis in snow than with wheels, and experiences of aeronauts in the east, it is stated, have shown that the planes on runners are more effective, and most fully practicable for winter work.

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IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The final immigration figures for 1930 show that 147,375 persons entered Canada from other countries during the year. This was a marked increase over the figures for 1929, which were 117,633. The United Kingdom sent the largest number of settlers, 75,805, or nearly 50 per cent more than in the preceding year. On the other hand there was a slight decline in immigration from the United States, the figures being 48,866, as compared with 52,064 in 1929. The new arrivals from other countries showed an almost threefold increase, having gone from 3818 in 1929 to 23,704 in 1930. A very large number of these people came from Poland and presented quite a problem for the immigration authorities, they being most persistent in their efforts to enter the country.

The United States continues to be the source from which by far the largest part of the new wealth brought in through immigration comes. Of cash and settlers' effects brought in during 1930, no less than \$18,166,962 was from the Republic. The rate of exchange, which averaged 24 cents throughout the year, was a strong inducement to Americans to bring cash and effects into the Dominion. The immigration from the United States was of a very desirable character, for possibly 85 of 90 per cent of it goes on land, and being well supplied with cash and materials to work with it soon becomes wealth-producing.

During the present year the immigration will be just as heavy as the Canadian public permits it to be. At present the restrictions against settlers from Europe are quite formidable, though it is probable that they will be relaxed somewhat during the spring. Nevertheless the unemployment problem will induce the immigration officials to prevent anything like the incoming of a flood tide. Immigration from the United States will depend very largely on the extent to which those who have sold land at high prices to Canada can make collections.

BOY SCOUTS TO MEET IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—About 5000 Boy Scouts from all over North America will attend a scout's jamboree to be held in Winnipeg next summer, according to present plans. A committee of business men has been selected to conduct the finances of the meeting. Word has been received from Stamford, Connecticut, that the cub packs are preparing to send a strong delegation to the gathering, while similar arrangements are being made by the organizations in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Manitoba scouts are showing keen interest in the project, as they were not permitted to send representatives to the jamboree which was held in London last summer.

MANEUVER SEEN IN PROPAGANDA CLAIM

"Big Navy" Men Said to Attempt to Confuse Issue by Hinting Another Power Is Behind Move for Naval Reduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Allegations that the British Government is conducting propaganda to influence American opinion with regard to continuation of the naval construction program are still lacking anything like confirmation and are largely put down as a maneuver of the "big navy" men on the General Naval Board to confuse the issue by hinting that another power is behind the move for reduction of the naval program.

Inquiry in quarters which might be supposed to be informed fails to reveal the existence of the conspiracy or the propaganda campaign which is played up by certain naval officials and which, it is stated, influenced the Naval Affairs Committee of the United States Senate. In fact, all the data and all the collateral circumstances seem to establish the allegations of British propaganda as in turn nothing but propaganda.

Reports Discouraged
It has been stated that the Navy Department has authentic proof that such propaganda was conducted. This is not believed to be the case. In fact, anyone who knows the high caliber of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence of the United States Navy can hardly believe that its personnel could be imposed upon. It is most seriously questioned if the proof that was said to exist can be produced, and as seriously questioned if the persons who sent out these hints to the public were not themselves convinced of the absurdity of the allegations. Serious treatment of them is justified only on the ground that there is involved a question of ethics, good faith and good fellowship as between friendly nations.

It may be stated that William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who called the attention of the Senate to the allegations said to have emanated from the Navy Department, has been unable to put his finger on the source of them. He has not so far been able to secure the testimony which was said to be in the hands of the Naval Affairs Committee relating to these "boastful" tales. That this is in truth their real character is the belief of Senator Borah and others who are not inclined to take seriously hints, the makers of which refuse to stand sponsor for them before the American people. The Idaho Senator may ask the Secretary of the Navy to submit what facts there are at his disposal, though he admits his doubt as to the existence of such facts.

Rear Admiral Sims' Testimony
Neither has Senator Borah been able to work out of the Naval Affairs Committee the testimony bearing on the views of Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who was said to have supported in general the policy of the General Naval Board, which was endorsed by the committee. If Admiral Sims gave such testimony before the Senate committee, then Senator Borah and others find it difficult to make it tally with his testimony before the House Naval Affairs Committee a few days ago. This should be easily cleared away by the records as should also the allegations of a British propaganda campaign.

With regard to the latter it may be worth noting at this point that it was first encountered in such a way as to raise at once the suspicion that it was carefully "planted." The "planting" method is well known to those who have had a Washington experience and they view it with suspicion. That this delicate plant should be put out in mid-February, at a time when the "big navy" men have a fight on their hands, and when the subject of a closer understanding between Great Britain and the United States on naval matters is being considered, is most significant.

Impossible to Mislead America
Getting down to brass tacks, that the British Government should attempt through propaganda to affect American naval construction or refuse to reveal her own plans, while carrying on such propaganda, is the merest humbug. The thing is impossible and preposterous. Great Britain, if she had the will to do so, could not mislead the United States on this question. The Bureau of Naval Intelligence knows every detail of the size of the British Navy, its potentialities, its present strength in tonnage and personnel. These intelligence officers know that the personnel has been reduced, which does not mean that the potential naval strength has been reduced. So when Great Britain says that her naval personnel is less than the American personnel she states a fact known to the Bureau of Naval Intelligence here, and yet this fact is adduced as part of the propaganda, as if all the world did not know that "shell-on-shell" crews did not mean permanent weakness in personnel. Yet those who are carried away by this humbug will seriously state that press dispatches stating the size of the British naval personnel are designed to affect American opinion, as if the Bureau of Naval Intelligence here were composed of incompetents, which is by no means the case.

No Charge of Concealment
Those who report the alleged British propaganda pretend to know that naval officers attached to the United States Embassy in London have sent a warning to the Navy Department with regard to the necessity of safeguarding against misleading statements. There is no charge that the British Admiralty refused to give them full information; there is no charge that the British Admiralty had concealed the number of its ships, sen-

going, laid up, and in course of construction. Only a few days ago high officials of the navy submitted the figures with regard to the strength of the big navies to the Senate and House committees. There was little that they did not know and there were no charges that Great Britain was keeping things secret. And yet one hears the constant repetition that Great Britain is seeking to influence not only the Navy Department but the American people. It stands to reason that the American people would prefer to be guided by the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, which has given out complete data. Inaccurate statements could be denied, and there is no record of such denial by high naval authorities. When, then, and where was the propaganda? Those who aired it may be able to point it out, but this is doubtful.

House Passes Navy Bill

Appropriation of \$90,000,000—Armament Question Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House yesterday passed the bill appropriating \$90,000,000 for the naval service for the next fiscal year. Efforts were made to amend the bill by reducing the amount of the appropriation, and in this connection the question of disarmament, or of reduction in armament, was injected. Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, Republican leader, took the floor to oppose any reduction, because of obligation of contracts and the alleged importance of keeping the big program going in an effective manner, but at the same time he gave warning that the \$90,000,000 appropriated was ample, and that if the Senate sought to increase that amount he would resist the increase when it came back to the House.

Efforts were made to insert in the bill the provision that no part of the sum appropriated was to be expended until after the President of the United States should have invited the governments of all the nations to send accredited delegates to an international conference to be held in the United States, to consider means to bring about joint disarmament. James R. Mann (R.), Representative from Illinois, declared that it would be a pretty spectacle to call the countries to a conference, and for the delegates when they came here to find America building a navy as fast as possible. "Give the President until July 1 to keep faith with the country," he urged.

The subject of the utility of the battleship and the possibility of destroying it from the air was gone into at considerable length. Members of the Appropriations Committee defended the expediency of continuing with the building program of 1916 and declared there was no proof that bombs from the air would make the battleship obsolete. There had been similar talk when the submarine had been invented and there always would be when new inventions were made, they declared.

It was all right to develop the air forces, but if the extremists carried their theories to the logical conclusion there would be nothing left but air forces. The time had not yet come to accept such a conclusion.

TEACHERS RESENT DISLOYALTY CHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Donald DuShane of Columbus, Indiana, president of the Indiana State Teachers Association, in a letter to the executive committee of the American Legion, protests against a statement attributed to Henry J. Ryan of Boston, Massachusetts, chairman of the Americanization committee of the Legion, in which Mr. Ryan is said to have asserted that there are 8000 disloyal teachers in the educational institutions of the United States.

Mr. DuShane says the activities of Mr. Ryan in respect to teachers are directed toward the undermining of the public confidence in the integrity and loyalty of American school-teachers. "As a rule teachers are the most devoted, most important, least paid and least appreciated of all public servants," he says. "I hope the American Legion will not back Mr. Ryan in his 'disloyalty' propaganda against the teaching profession, but will, on the other hand, use its great influence to encourage the teachers in their long and often discouraging fight for better schools and a better future citizenship."

BLUE LAW AGITATION IS CALLED A HOAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Hartford News Office
HARTFORD, Connecticut—That reported attempts to revive "the blue laws" is a move on the part of his opponents to discredit his work for state prohibition of Sunday motion pictures and sports, was suggested yesterday by the Rev. Rockwell H. Potter. He said that the blue laws in the past were a fiction and the present agitation appears "to be another attempt at a clever-hoax designed to screen efforts to exploit the people's day of rest as a day of the promoter's gain." Bills are before the present session seeking Sunday restriction and lifting of certain Sunday bans.

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MR. HARDING URGES MONEY BILLS PASS

Telegram to Republican Leader in House Asks That They Be Cleared Up at This Session—Mr. Mondell Undertakes Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Warren G. Harding, President-elect, yesterday telegraphed Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, Republican floor leader, asking that all appropriation bills be cleared away at the present session.

Mr. Mondell accepted the responsibility and replied to Mr. Harding that Congress would endeavor to make a record in the passage of these bills. On the floor of the House he pleaded for the passage of these bills as requested by the President-elect.

The telegram from Mr. Harding to Mr. Mondell followed by a statement: "I hope you will not construe it an unbecoming intrusion if I say that it would please me immensely and strengthen my hope of prompt action at the extra session of the new Congress if all appropriation bills could be cleared away at the present session. I know you will not misconstrue. I am exceedingly hesitant about expressing my views at the present time, but I am sure you can understand how anxious I am to have appropriation bills out of the way so that the new Congress can give its entire attention to work we all know it will have to perform."

Mr. Mondell's Reply

Mr. Mondell replied: "I am pleased to have your telegram relative to appropriation bills. I entirely agree with you as to the very great importance of passing all appropriation bills at this session. I believe this matter of primary importance; nothing else is so pressing, so essential. We shall work faithfully to this end and hope to make the record by passing the last appropriation bill through the House by Thursday evening."

Mr. Harding also sent the following to Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts:

"I have been learning of the danger of the failure of some of the appropriation bills at this session of the Congress. I am reluctant to intrude my views or to in any way suggest what Congress ought to do, but I feel free to say to you that it would be exceedingly gratifying if Congress could clear all appropriation bills out of our way during the present session. Such a course would greatly simplify the important work which will have to be taken up at the extra session of the new Congress. I am sure you will construe this expression as one which I find justified because of my former association, and the importance of the matter to prompt action by the next Congress in dealing with pressing problems."

Senator Lodge's Reply

Mr. Lodge replied as follows: "Telegram received. Am in absolute agreement with you and have been laboring for the passage of the appropriation bills from the beginning of the session. Am doing everything in my power now in that same direction. I am very glad to get your telegram. Shall continue to make every effort to get all the appropriation bills through that are possible."

While some of the most important bills have already passed both houses, others of them still have their way to make through the Senate or House and it will be stiff work if Mr. Mondell is to keep his pledge, but the Republican leaders will probably make a point by meeting the first definite request that has been made of them by the man who is soon to occupy the chief executive position in the land and who has consistently proclaimed his earnest desire that the legislative and executive branches of government should work together in close harmony.

The naval appropriations bill, passage of which was delayed somewhat by the desire of many members to air their views on disarmament or the necessity for adequate naval protection, passed the House yesterday. It has now to go to the Senate. The Senate yesterday put through the legislative, executive and judicial bill, but by restoring the bonuses which were stricken out in the House, made it necessary that it should be sent back to the House again. The Senate has also passed the bill for the District of Columbia; the sundry civil bill and the Indian appropriations bill. The army appropriations bill is in the Senate committee. The diplomatic and consular, post office and agricultural

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appropriation bills have yet to make their way through the House. The rivers and harbors bill has passed.

Difficulties in Way

In addition to the efforts that will be made to change both army and navy bills there are difficulties in the way of the passage of the agricultural appropriation bill, agricultural interests being very vigilant and strong, and the force in favor of retrenchment and economy equally determined to keep down appropriations. Allied in interest and importance to the agricultural appropriations bill is the packer legislation which has at this session gone further than ever before, and yet seems about to be halted at the very moment of prospective victory for the packer control forces.

The tariff is another issue that has already aroused bitter discussion and is likely to be the object of prolonged debate in the later days of the session. The bill for the regulation of the coal industry, which has evoked opposition in the same quarters as the packer bill, will be pressed for passage.

MANAGER WARNS EQUITY ADVOCATES

Opposition to Open Shop in Theaters Organized, He Says—Declares War Is Really Between Rival Actors' Factions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Do you not think so yourself?" asked William Harris Jr., the theatrical manager, addressing an interviewer from The Christian Science Monitor who, for discussion's sake, took sides with the Actors Equity Association in its projected movement to force the Equity shop issue. The question was a turning of the tables such as representatives of the press sometimes experience when they go a-visiting in argumentative mood. Mr. Harris tagged it to an observation concerning those actors, certain of them the most distinguished in the United States, who do not desire to have their relations with managers regulated by Equity officials, and who do not subscribe to the trade-union methods for which Equity stands. He put the "Do you not think so yourself?" on the end of a remark to the effect that recognition of Equity shop by the managers would mean injustice to the members of the non-union organization known as the Actors Fidelity League.

"Fundamentally," said Mr. Harris, "the controversy is between two parties of actors, and not between actors on the one hand and managers on the other. At the same time the managers, I grant you, are deeply interested in the outcome, and are determined to carry out their agreement that the men and women of Fidelity shall not be discriminated against."

"Resistance? Yes, indeed; the managers, speaking now of those belonging to the Producing Managers Association, will resist anything that tends to impose Equity shop upon the theaters. For myself, I cannot imagine how I could run my companies under Equity shop. About half the leading artists in my productions, 'East is West,' 'Abraham Lincoln' and 'The Bed Man,' I should say, belong to Equity, and half to Fidelity; and they are getting along perfectly together; they are absolutely happy companions. And so in the American theater generally, the actors are prosperous. If you look into the matter, you will find that arbitration committees appointed to adjust differences between players and managers have secured successful results in nine-tenths of the cases taken up. I trust you gather, then, that the managers are seeking no contest; and yet I believe you must see that those actors who encourage any sort of closed shop are merely courting trouble and strife."

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JUDGE LANDIS IS AGAIN CRITICIZED

Chicago Jurist Is Accused in House of Congress Because of His Employment by Baseball Associations—Bank Case Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Kenesaw Mountain Landis, United States District Court judge at Chicago, was arraigned by Benjamin F. Welty (D.), Representative from Ohio, in the House on Monday. Mr. Welty announced that he "arose to a question of personal privilege," and sought to "impeach" Judge Landis, though dispensing with the introduction of the customary resolution for such a purpose. The House, without debate, referred the charges made by Mr. Welty to the Judiciary Committee. The charges were as follows:

"First—For neglecting his official duties for another gainful occupation not connected therewith.

"Second—For using his office as District Judge of the United States to settle disputes which might come into his court, as provided by the laws of the United States.

"Third—For lobbying before the legislatures of the several states of the Union to procure the passage of state laws to prevent gambling in baseball, instead of discharging his duties as District Judge of the United States.

Effect on Court Decision

"Fourth—For accepting the position as chief arbiter of the disputes in baseball associations at a salary of \$42,500 per annum, while attempting to discharge the duties as a District Judge of the United States, which tends to nullify the effect of the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the baseball

gambling indictments pending in the criminal courts of Cook County, Illinois.

"Fifth—For injuring the national sport of baseball by permitting the use of his office as District Judge of the United States, because the impression will prevail that gambling and other illegal acts in baseball will not be punished in the open forum, as in other cases."

Mr. Welty told the House that the District of Columbia Supreme Court had entered a judgment of \$240,000 against the American and National leagues and the individual 16 clubs composing them, "for having violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Law."

"After the baseball associations were found guilty under our laws of being a trust, and while the fine of \$240,000 was still pending against them, they rushed into Judge Landis' court, and for an additional salary of \$42,500 he became chief arbiter of a trust which was declared illegal, and at their request remained on the federal bench," said Mr. Welty.

Precedent Indicated

"This case is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. What will hinder each member of this court from accepting a like sum from these baseball associations? If Judge Landis can lawfully accept this additional fee, then every other federal judge in the land can enter the employ of those who violate the laws of the land. The question for Congress to settle is: can a federal judge accept a salary to perform judicial duties?"

"Judge Landis has done a great deal of good, but if he wants to retain the confidence and respect as a judge he must divorce himself from the fleshpots of illegal combinations."

Mr. Welty referred to an act of Congress passed March 3, 1917, which, in part, provided that "No government official or employee shall receive any salary in connection with his services as such official or employee from any source other than the Government of the United States."

N. B. Dial (D.), Senator from South Carolina, announced that besides goal-

seeking to have "impeachment proceedings brought against Judge Landis in the House, he would prefer charges against him with the Department of Justice in connection with the judge's statement in the case of the Ottawa (Illinois) bank clerk charged with embezzling \$96,000. Speaking in the Senate, Mr. Dial said:

"I feel that if this judge had expressed any such sentiment as he did about this trial before his appointment had been confirmed by the Senate, the Senate never would have confirmed it. While it may be true that we have no jurisdiction over him, we are in a sense responsible for his acts. It is the business of a judge to administer the law, and it is not his business to inquire into compensation that men may receive from their employers."

"In this case he told the boy to go home and he would send for him when he wanted him. That was equivalent to a parole. I consider this to be revolutionary."

"My position in this matter is that if this kind of procedure is to be encouraged from the bench, it is striking at the foundations of our government. We have the spectacle of a judge sitting upon the bench and at the same time acting as arbiter for organized baseball."

"The point I wish to emphasize," said Senator Dial, referring to the bank clerk case, "is that if this goes on unchallenged, it is an invitation to every employee in the United States who handles other people's money, if not satisfied with his salary, to take what he wants. In this case the boy did not merely steal what he needed, but he embezzled \$96,000. Therefore this judge put a premium on the amount of his thievery."

COEN RAISING RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, North Carolina—Raising 115 bushels of corn on an acre of land at a cost of 43 cents a bushel is the record of T. R. Hodges, a Beaufort County planter. Mr. Hodges has now set 125 bushels an acre as his goal.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MARKET SLOWS UP
IN COTTON GOODS

Manufacturers Who Hold Surpluses Made at High Prices Observe Signs That Consumers Are Searching for Bargains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The past week has been one of disillusionment in the primary cotton goods market, but at the same time has held some factors of encouragement from the standpoint of the long future. Business has not been good, neither in volume nor in price. The January buying has carried only a faint glimmer of hope, and prices have slumped away again almost to the low points reached during December; in fact the break that occurred at the very close of the week carried some constructions fully down to the minimum levels.

But there are some elements of encouragement nevertheless. Buying has not been lacking entirely, but it has been in small lots for the most part, and competition for orders has been very keen. The reputation of the manufacturer seemed to cut much less figure than the price he quoted, and the business generally went to the lowest bidder. The demand for spot goods and goods that could be delivered in the next three or four weeks was the chief factor of hope for it showed how badly in need of replenishment were the stocks carried by almost all of the mercantile firms, and betrayed the fact that pressure from consuming channels necessitated an early replenishment of stocks, even though it were on a very limited scale. The effect of the condition is seen in the fact that eastern goods, even those of indifferent make, were bringing fully half a cent a yard more than southern goods of similar quality, chiefly because of their close proximity to finishing plants, and hence the shorter time needed to get them into a marketable condition.

Little Second-Hand Stuff

Another encouraging factor is the absence of any considerable quantity of second-hand offerings, despite the sharp decline in prices. Goods that have been sold this year have gone almost wholly into legitimate consuming channels and have been bought in such small quantities that the buyer has no need of liquidating any part of his stock except in the regular way. The pressure for subconstructions, just enough under staple types of goods to make an appreciable difference in the price, has indicated the search for bargain hunters in the local channels, and shows to experienced market operators that the ultimate consumer is counting his pennies more carefully and attaching less importance to quality regardless of price.

There is complaint of the scarcity of spot goods of the staple types and this condition has surprised some buyers who expected little difficulty in getting goods whenever they wanted them. Most mills have cleaned up their surplus goods, and it is becoming evident now that the heavy curtailment obviated any very large accumulations of unsold goods.

Competition Cuts Prices

Full River reports sales of approximately 120,000 pieces for the week, which is not a normal week's output but is not much greater than the present weekly output under curtailed working schedules. Prices have been close, but mills are paring down costs and looking for little profit just now in their effort to keep the plant running. Eastern mills as a whole have come nearer approximating southern quotations than is usually the case, and on future delivery goods some eastern manufacturers have been willing to take contracts within an eighth of a cent a yard of what southern quotations figured, and they often got the business at this slight difference.

The fine goods division of the market has been even more at a standstill than has the print cloth section, not only have prices sagged off—in some cases to the extent of 2 cents a yard—but there has been practically no business passing. A few contracts for odd counts of a more or less fancy character, or of special goods wanted from certain mills, have been taken but the general market has been about as flat as it could possibly be.

Some of the New Bedford mills that increased their output to more nearly normal in response to the greater demand during January, have since cut down their schedules again, and still further cuts are in immediate prospect unless demand improves. Some of the mills with large surpluses are still holding some of the goods they made up last fall, and have refused to sell at the prices obtainable so far, claiming that these prices did not cover the cost of manufacture at the higher wage scale that prevailed during the fall.

There were some evidences of reawakening in the yarn circles this week, and one or two moderate orders were placed. The settlement of the Goodyear financial tangle has lent encouragement to the entire yarn trade, although the terms are not entirely satisfactory to some of the creditors, and may result in financially crippling them for some time to come, the fact of the agreement has removed much of the uncertainty in the trade, and seems likely to give this branch of the industry an opportunity to go forward once more on its job of reconquering its losses.

Belgium's 1919 exports rose from 7,000,000 francs in January to 352,711,000 in October; during 1920 they ranged from 147,542,000 in January to 842,665,000 in June.

ADVICE TO BRITISH
MANUFACTURERS

Head of Department of Overseas Trade Urges Sowing of Seeds for Future Demands for Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Discussing the economic outlook recently, P. G. Kellaway, head of Department of Overseas Trade, declared that he viewed the future with feelings of restrained optimism and to British manufacturers he would say, "Sow your seeds now and we may look forward to the time when the old demand for British goods overseas will be made. Especially do I hope that the British manufacturer will turn his attention to the Dominion market," he continued, "where the British exporter enjoys advantages over the foreign competitor." He pointed out that in Canada, where sentiment for British goods was stronger perhaps than in any of the dominions, 75 per cent of the trade was in the hands of the United States of America. "That ought not to be so," he said, and he urged manufacturers to decrease costs of production. Referring to the European situation, he said that there were certain countries which today could not pay for British goods. There were certain catch phrases in common use; such for instance was "Stabilize the rate of exchange." It was useless to do that unless conditions were also stabilized, and he went on to point out that the government was taking every step possible to assist European trade, and that proposals were to be discussed at the Paris Conference in regard to export credit schemes.

LIGHT TRADING IN
LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—There was little change on the stock exchange yesterday, trading continuing light. The gold-edged investment issues were hard and French loans also were firm. Mexican were irregular. Oils saw-sawed. Shell Transport & Trading was 5-16 and Mexican Eagle 5-16. Home rails sagged. The news on the Labor situation was better, but reports on trade were mixed.

FEDERAL RESERVE
BANKS COMPARISON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks in the United States (last 100 omitted) are as follows:

	Feb. 11	Feb. 4
Reserves	\$204,945	\$199,750
Gold coin and bars	430,480	482,182
Gold with foreign agencies	3,500	3,500
Total gold in bank	634,925	685,332
Gold with F. R. bank	1,268,087	1,274,747
Gold redempt fund	167,476	151,958
Gold reserve	2,121,978	2,111,947
Legal tenders	220,220	214,180
Total reserves	2,342,198	2,326,127
Liabilities		
Capital paid-in	1,011,677	1,017,182
Other bills dis.	1,392,839	1,415,921
Bills bought in open mkt.	175,373	187,418
Total bills on hand	2,580,889	2,620,521
U. S. Govt. bonds	25,849	25,849
U. S. Vict. notes	19	19
U. S. notes of indebted.	262,574	259,970
Total currency assets	2,870,321	2,846,359
Banking house	18,977	18,244
Uncollected items	567,478	597,980
5% fund	12,207	12,668
Other resources	7,500	7,105
Total resources	3,456,491	3,484,055
Liabilities		
Capital paid-in	100,557	100,228
Surplus	202,026	202,026
Govt. deposits	48,427	50,372
Total to members	1,740,259	1,742,726
Deferred items	423,613	423,623
Other deposits	25,802	25,243
Gen. deposits	2,238,121	2,243,011
Total liabilities	3,960,414	3,975,750
Bank notes (net liab.)	198,178	197,240
Other liabilities	31,773	30,818
Total liabilities	5,822,491	5,849,053
Ratio total reserves	40.5%	40.3%
Ratio gold reserve	57.6%	58.9%

MANITOBA BANK TO
AID RURAL CREDITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Manitoba's own bank, opened several months ago, now has deposits totaling more than \$1,000,000. Instituted originally to aid money in order to finance the rural credit scheme, the bank has opened four branch offices.

The scheme was originated by the Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer, after he received an ultimatum from the chartered banks that they no longer would lend the Province money at 6 per cent. This money in turn was lent out to farmers under the rural credit scheme, and it was largely owing to the cheapness at which the Province obtained its loans that the credits scheme attained the success it has.

In addition to being able to obtain money for the farmers without resort to the banks, the Province, through its banks, is able to finance government undertakings with Manitoba money with much greater facility than hitherto. In this way a twofold benefit is gained, one in the saving of charges on bonds sold in an inflated money market, the other in interest charges returning directly to the people.

INQUIRY FOR BRITISH COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CARDIFF, Wales—Some excitement was recently caused at Cardiff by an inquiry at the docks for 60,000 tons of coal, although in normal circumstances such an order would not have aroused any extraordinary interest. It is understood the inquiry is for shipment to Alexandria and Port Said. Inquiries have also been received from Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, but no transaction has taken place owing to the high prices demanded.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Japan's January imports were 103,437,000 yen, against 123,057,000 yen in January, 1920. January exports were 75,213,000 yen against 117,562,000 yen last year. January gold imports of 25,174,000 yen offset the excess of imports.

The production of bituminous coal in the United States for the week ended February 5 was 8,045,000 tons, against 8,566,000 tons in the previous week. For the coal year to date the output is 467,734,000 tons, against 407,460,000 tons in the previous coal year to February 5.

The Midwest Refining Company's refinery employees have accepted a reduction of 10 per cent in wages, effective February 15. About half of the company's employees are affected. The cut also is expected to be applied to employees in field operations.

French taxes in January for the first time failed to meet the budget estimate on the new schedule. Collections were 1,204,442,000 francs, while the budget estimate was 1,363,783 francs. The biggest drop was in the business turnover.

READJUSTMENT IS
FELT IN JAMAICA

Prices for Island's Produce Have Fallen From Last Year's Apex With Little Demand for Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
KINGSTON, Jamaica—Along with bigger trade centers this island has now entered on a period of difficulty, the time of inevitable readjustment following on the abnormal conditions which have prevailed during the last few years. For the time being, not only have prices offered for island produce fallen from the heights to which they climbed last year, but there is at present little demand for such produce.

The big produce-buying firms here are buying very little, if at all, and their machinery of agents and sub-agents throughout the island has stopped working. The banks have become austere toward further advances, and have begun to call back loans. One of the difficulties of last year for local merchants was that of securing regular transport for the goods they ordered from Great Britain and America. Instead of coming along regularly as in normal times, these orders were often pitted up, and several shipments ultimately came together. This made it hard for the local merchants to steer clear of overstocking.

Now that prices abroad have fallen, some of the merchants here are left with goods purchased at the formerly prevailing high prices. The fall in the price of produce is reacting on the purchasing public, and for the next few months while new adjustments are effected trade will have a trying time.

The year opened with a very much brightened prospect for the crops.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Monday	Friday	Parity
Sterling	\$3.84	\$3.83	\$4.86
France (French)	.0723	.0723	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0700	.0705	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1640	.1624	.1820
Guillem	.0367	.0366	.1920
Guillem	.0434	.0432	.4020
German marks	.0174	.0170	.2380
Canadian dollar	.88	.8802	.88
Argentine pesos	.3484	.3485	.4245
Pesetas	.1408	.1408	.2680
Swedish kroner	.2240	.2230	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.18	.1820	.2640
Danish kroner	.1840	.1875	.2680

RAND GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England—The output of gold at the mines of the Rand in January was 651,593 fine ounces, compared with 632,215 fine ounces in December and 670,503 fine ounces in January, 1920.

IMPROVEMENT IN THREAD MILLS

PAISLEY, Scotland—Conditions at the thread mills of J. & P. Coates, Ltd., are declared to be greatly improved. Full time is recommended at the twisting and finishing departments, benefiting 6000 workers.

NORWAY SHIPPING
AWAITING REVIVAL

After Long Period of Great Profit During the War Business Is so Quiet That It Does Not Pay to Run Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—After a long period of enterprise and, in many cases, astounding profit, during the war, Norwegian shipping is at present in a bad way, and it simply does not pay to keep boats going. At the end of 1920 about 100 Norwegian steamers were laid up, representing a total of some 400,000 tons, some of them quite new, without ever having had a cargo on board.

No wonder that leading men within the Norwegian shipping world take a very gloomy view of the situation and openly state their opinion, that the future of Norwegian shipping looks very dark indeed. An eminent shipper said quite recently in the National Assembly that it was only a question of time when most of the boats would have to lay up, and another shipowner, the chairman of the Christiania Union of Shipowners, also gave vent to a most pessimistic view, the only chance he said was a lowering of the standard of living and peace in Europe.

Ships Being Delivered

Under these circumstances it looks like an irony of fate, that boats ordered during the war or immediately after now are being delivered in great numbers. The Norwegian Minister of Commerce has calculated, that Norway will lose about 400,000,000 kroner, on English shipbuilding contracts, but it was considered essential to replenish the Norwegian merchant navy, owing to the tremendous losses it suffered from the submarines during the war. Norway having been particularly hard hit in this respect.

It is not only from English yards that the Norwegian merchant navy is being recruited, although British yards have secured the lion's share by a long way. Holland has also supplied a goodly number of boats to Norway, and the Dutch yards have apparently been very prompt about their deliveries. A Danzig yard launched recently a 7500-ton boat for the Skogland shipping concern in Haugesund, and some owners have gone much further afield, both in eastern and western directions.

Six New Boats on Order

The Norwegian-American Line has six new boats on order, two 5500-ton turbine-driven boats and two 7500-ton ordinary engines, all four from Nazier & Mills, Ltd., Old Kilpatrick, near Glasgow, and two 6500-ton boats from Canadian Vickers, Montreal. All these boats should have been delivered before the turn of the year, but shortage of materials has caused the delay. Deliveries, however, are reported to be completed within some eight to nine months, some much earlier. Some contracts have been disposed of, among them an 8000-ton tank steamer, in course of construction at a Dundee yard, which has been sold to the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, London, for \$38 per ton.

Another sore point is the trouble the "Christiania group" has been experiencing in arriving at a settlement with the United States Government as regards their claim for compensation for boats the Shipping Board commandeered in August, 1917. The "Christiania group" is asking for \$14,200,000, based on a similar calculation as the one on the basis of which the "Stray group," representing 27 Norwegian owners, with contracts for 182,000 tons, obtained a settlement in June, 1919.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. March 13.45, May 13.90, July 14.25, October 14.62, December 14.85, spot quiet, mid-bling 13.75.

DIVIDENDS

The directors of the Canadian Foundries Forgings Company have passed the quarterly dividend on the common stock. Three months ago the dividend was reduced from 3 to 1 per cent.

The National Cloak and Suit Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record February 24.

The Newmarket Manufacturing Company has declared the quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable February 15, to stock of record February 10.

The General Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly \$2 dividend, payable April 15, to stock of record March 9.

The Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock, payable February 15.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON
BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Answers Received by Federal Reserve Board of Philadelphia Show General Optimism

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A questionnaire on business conditions, sent out by the Federal Reserve Board of Philadelphia, brought 590 answers from business firms, of which 78 were very optimistic, 350 fairly optimistic, 89 undecided, 61 slightly pessimistic, and only 14 very pessimistic.

The expectation of lower prices, is the cause of restrained buying was asserted by 397 firms, while 19 maintained that it was caused by lack of funds.

As to whether reductions in retail prices are yet to come 558 answered yes and 32 no. As to whether wholesale prices will go still lower, 444 said yes and 135 no. Asked whether manufacturers' prices will reach lower levels, 417 reported yes and 149 no. As to whether any considerable quantity of goods were being held for speculative purposes, 44 answered yes and 542 no.

Answers were almost unanimous to the question, "Is it absolutely necessary to eliminate cancellations and establish a higher code of business ethics?" To this question 540 answered yes and two no. Asked should industrial cancellations be taken to prevent cancellations, 494 answered yes and 71 no.

As to whether heavy expenditures are necessary during the next year to rehabilitate worn-out plant and equipment, 62 answered yes and 482 no. Replies also showed the importance foreign trade will play in the permanent resumption of industrial activity. The question was asked, "To provide a market for our products, is it necessary to provide means for encouraging and maintaining foreign trade?" to which 497 answered yes and 35 no; and to question, "Should Europe's high-grade securities be accepted in payment?" 463 answered yes and 35 no.

WEST AFRICAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—America has made and is making a strong effort to secure a substantial share of the West African trade. She has in the last few years captured as large a share in the Gambia trade as Germany had before the war, with 2 per cent more. The value of imports in 1919 from America was \$235,558, having risen from \$12,222 in 1915. This is the more remarkable as there are no exports from the Gambia to the United States.

BREAK IN TURPENTINE PRICE

SAVANNAH, Georgia—Spirits of turpentine broke 4 1/2 cents a gallon Monday, sales being made at 50 cents. The last quotation at which spirits were sold was 92 1/2 last November. Since then the market has been inactive. Rosins failed to follow the lead of spirits, the quotations being the old price of \$11 for all grades and no sales.

LOANS SOUGHT TO
AID EXPORT TRADE

New Federal International Banking Company of New Orleans Asked to Lend \$17,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Requests for more than \$17,500,000 in loans for the financing of export trade have been received by the Federal International Banking Company of New Orleans, the bank recently formed under the Edge Act, according to official announcement by that institution. The initial lending capacity had been exceeded on February 1, and the Federal Reserve Board had been asked at that time to issue immediately the final permit necessary to the actual functioning of the bank.

The charter of this institution required that one-fourth of the total stock subscriptions by the 1300 member banks in nine southern states be paid in immediately. These payments have been made and the total of \$1,750,000 is now reported as in hand. Additional subscription payments are on a basis of 10 per cent every six months, unless the directors find that earlier payments are necessary to meet business demands.

The major part of the export propositions submitted to the bank for loans, and now being considered, are for the exportation of cotton, the largest part of which is to go to Germany, through the port of Bremen. These cotton propositions are being submitted for shipment from virtually all the southern ports. Next in importance in requests for loans come naval stores, especially from Florida; rice exports, mainly from Louisiana; lumber, chiefly from Alabama, and then cottonseed oil, about equally distributed among all the cotton-producing states.

CONSUMPTION OF
COTTON DECLINES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cotton consumed during January amounted to 366,270 bales of lint and 23,549 bales of linters, the Census Bureau announced Monday. Consumption in January last year was 591,921 bales of lint and 27,243 of linters.

Cotton on hand January 31 in consuming establishments amounted to 1,273,067 bales of lint and 231,675 of linters, compared with 1,562,328 of lint and 376,546 of linters a year ago; and in public storage and in compress holdings were 5,645,368 bales of lint and 336,961 of linters, compared with 3,758,329 of lint and 324,965 of linters.

Cotton imported during January amounted to 24,024 bales, compared with 104,465 in January last year. Exports amounted to 606,002 bales, including 5246 bales of linters, compared with 929,671 bales, including 7391 bales of linters.

Cotton spindles active during January numbered 31,509,821, compared with 34,739,579 a year ago.

OIL PRICES AGAIN REDUCED

NEW YORK, New York—Gasoline and crude oil prices dropped again yesterday. The Standard Oil Company of New York announced a reduction in the price of gasoline of 2 cents a gallon, making the wholesale price 28 cents. Kerosene was reduced 1 cent to 17 cents a gallon wholesale. The Joseph Seep Agency announced a reduction of 45 cents in Cerning crude oil to \$2.55 a barrel, and 50 cents in Cabell to \$2.46.

SWISS LOAN IN AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Switzerland—The Swiss federal authorities are continuing the negotiations for a Swiss loan in America and a favorable result is expected. A sum of 300,000,000 francs is being sought for the electrification of the federal railways.

LONDON IRON AND
STEEL EXCHANGE

Increased Continental Competition for Contracts Emphasizes the Feeling That British Quotations Should Be Largely Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In view of continued continental competition for steel contracts manufacturers and merchants alike feel that British quotations should be substantially reduced. In spite of the recent revision in prices it is generally considered that in many lines of manufacture the home prices are too high, and while it is realized that manufacturers are still paying heavily for their fuel it is hoped that a fresh price reduction will shortly be made.

The competition from the continent continues extremely keen and the anxiety of continental makers and merchants to effect sales has resulted in bringing about a chaotic condition as regards prices. In several instances finished iron and steel material is being offered at the same rate as semi-finished material, while the recognized price differences between various manufactured articles have ceased to exist.

It is not anticipated relief will be experienced from the prevailing competition as the situation in France, and particularly in the iron and steel manufacturing districts which have been regained from the Germans, lends color to the belief that an attack may be made on the British market from this direction. Stocks on the Continent are known to be heavy and the need for ready money on the part of the makers results in an almost unprecedented pressure to sell. On the other hand, the reluctance of merchants and consumers to carry stocks on a declining market is causing a practical stagnation in business.

In the home market various suggestions have been made to stimulate buying, but the opinion is held by experienced iron and steel traders that business cannot expand until prices have reached a much lower level. To secure this it is strongly urged that an effort should be made to obtain concerted action among employers and employees, whose wages decline with the market on a sliding scale, as well as among merchants and manufacturers.

ACTIVE CLOSE IN
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Stocks strengthened and became more active on short coverings toward the close yesterday, after being dull during the greater part of the session. The day's highest prices were reported in the last hour. Rails and equipments were most conspicuous. Sugar stocks made brisk advances in the early trading, but reacted later on. United Fruit was unusually active. Call money was steady at 7 per cent.

Closing prices follow: Steel 83 1/2, up 1; Baldwin 92 1/2, up 3/4; Cuba Cane 25 1/2, up 2 1/2; Mexican Petroleum 16 1/2, up 4 1/2; Reading 80, up 1 1/2.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The wheat market took a big advance yesterday, despite a bearish opening. March wheat opened at 1.63 and closed at 1.70 1/2, and May, from an opening of 1.52 1/2, closed at 1.54 1/2. Corn prices also advanced substantially. May corn opened at 67 1/2 and closed at 70 1/2. July opened at 69 1/2 and closed at 72 1/2. May oats advanced from 44 1/2 to 45 1/2, and July from 44 to 46 1/2. Hogs sold at advances of 10 to 15 points, \$10.15 being paid for light butchers. May rye 1.43 1/2, July rye 1.36 1/2. May barley 67, May pork 21.10, May lard 12.25, July lard 12.60, May ribs 11.32 1/2.

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High Speed
and other
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Exempt from the Federal Income Tax and Massachusetts State Tax

\$7,000,000

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
(Military Service Loan)

5 1/2% Notes

\$3,000,000 due November 15, 1921 Price to yield 5.40%

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These notes are a direct obligation of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and Massachusetts.

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We do not guarantee the statements given above but they are taken from sources we believe to be accurate.

JAPAN AS SEEN BY
RESIDENT IN ORIENT

Nation Wishes, It Is Declared, to
Avoid War With United States
—Honesty of People—Land
in Japan Held by Foreigners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, California — In
a rooming address on the Japanese
question before the Kiwanis Club of
this city, J. Russell Kennedy, foreign
trade expert, said, in part:

"First, let me impress upon you
that I am not here holding a brief
for Japan or to argue against the
Constitution or law of the United
States or of any one state embraced
by that great union. I am not here
to propose that the State of Cali-
fornia or any other state admit labor
in competition with their own,
whether that labor be from Europe,
Japan, China or India. I am in full
agreement with the proposition that
every state has the right to say who
shall be admitted to their privileges
as laborer, as taxpayer or as resident.
I am confident that the Japanese Gov-
ernment and the thinking and ruling
element in Japan are in full agree-
ment with this proposition. They
must be. No well-ordered government
favors the emigration of its good citi-
zens; no self-respecting government
or people can advocate the emigration
of its bad citizens, or subjects. The
question of immigration must remain
for all time for settlement by the
government and people of any coun-
try, and I am firmly convinced that
there exists no government or people
with a higher sense of what is wise,
what is just and what is sportsman-
like, than the people of the United
States.

Japan's Desire to Avoid War

"During the last six weeks, I have
visited 15 of the larger cities of the
United States, south and east and
middle-west. Everywhere I have gone
I have been met with the same ques-
tions in the newspaper offices, clubs,
hotels and in the homes of my friends
—'Is Japan going to war with Amer-
ica?' In every case I have given the
same reply, namely—that if it were not
for the serious side of that question,
involving as it does the impression of
a possibility, indeed a probability of
war between Japan and America, the
question would be childishly simple.
In the good old days, it was an axiom
that you could always get money for
war, and we reached the climax of
proof when in the years between
August, 1914, and November, 1918, we
drained the world of money for the
purposes of war. In 1914 the bankers
and banks of the world were in Amer-
ica, in England, in France, in Ger-
many, in Russia, in Austria, and in
Italy. There were a few rising banks
and bankers in Japan, but these were
borrowers and not lenders. Today,
where is the money with which to
carry on a war? In England? No.
In France? No. Germany is bankrupt.
Austria is bankrupt. Russia is bank-
rupt and others are tottering on the
verge. And now we realize as a pos-
sible demonstration or reduction to
absurdity that America is the only coun-
try able to lend money for the pur-
poses of war. This may indicate to
you that perhaps Japan might go to
war if she could secure the money.
With America? Absurd. America is
Japan's best customer. Japan sells
more to America than she does to
any other country. The volume of
trade between Japan and America in
the year 1920 is reported yesterday by
the Federal Reserve Review gives a
total of \$900,000,000. War between
Japan and America spells bankruptcy
for Japan. I can give you the most
solemn assurance that if there is one
thing in the world Japan wishes to
avoid more than another, it is the rup-
ture of friendly relations between this
country and herself.

Honesty of Japanese

"My excuse for being here at all
today is that I have lived in the Far
East for 14 years—some three years
have been spent in China, and a year
in Korea, and some excursions into
Siberia have added to my store. The
last seven years of my residence over-
yonder has brought me in very close
touch with the commercial side of
Japan. Now I have heard the Japan-
ese charged with wholesale com-
mercial dishonesty and an inherent
rogue, but as the years have passed,
Japan's commercial relations with the
outside world have become steadily
stronger, and her banks or commer-
cial houses, entering the marts of the
world, have earned the confidence of
that world. I have heard it said from
one end of the world to the other that
the Japanese are so dishonest that
their own bankers employ Chinamen in
their banks in preference to their own
people. I will guarantee to pay and will
underwrite the proposition of \$1000 to
be paid to this club for each Chin-
aman employed in a Japanese bank in
Japan as clerk or window washer. The
Japanese do not employ Chinamen in
their banks, except in Shanghai,
where all the banks employ Chinamen
because of the amount of business
done with the Chinamen, and with
these only a Chinaman can deal. The
same thing is true in Hong Kong, Pe-
king and Tientsin—all Chinese points
—and it is also true of the Hong Kong
and Shanghai branch bank in Yoko-
hama; but we all do business out-
there with Japanese banks, and I have
not seen a Chinaman in a Japanese
bank in Japan. By the way, the Japan-
ese banker and banking systems are
perfectly sound.

Foreigners as Landowners

"Our lives in Japan, that is to say
the lives of foreign residents there,
are by no means unhappy ones. On the
contrary, it is a very pleasant
place to live and very comfortable,
inasmuch as if you can accommo-
date yourself to the unavoidable dif-

ferences consequent upon a lack of
knowledge of the language and a
difference in customs and standards.
In other words, if you can accom-
modate yourself to the ethics of good
society and of good neighborhood,
namely, that the guest should himself
properly behave while he is a guest.

"In this connection, let me point out
that some injustice is being done here
by the broad statements that a for-
eigner cannot own land in Japan. Now
it is true that a title in fee simple is
not as yet established by law for the
foreigner, but I am personally the
owner of land in Japan, land which
I bought at a very low price and upon
which I have been offered repeatedly
a large profit. Americans in Japan
own many millions dollars' worth of
property of land. There is a title
known as the 'Superficies Lease'.
And under that the foreigner can hold
land. It is a lease for 999 years, in
some cases for 99 years, and the deed
under which I hold my land contains
a clause that, in the event of foreign
ownership becoming the law, my title
becomes fee simple automatically.
There are other ways in which for-
eigners can and do hold land in Japan.
I know of one summer resort in the
mountains where a great part of the
property is owned by foreigners. Let
us be just, at least. Naturally, the
broadest assertion that Japan bars the
foreigner from owning land does not
help the situation so far as for-
eigners and Americans are concerned
in Japan."

BOARD FORBIDS
ERIE WAGE CUT

No Change in Pay or Working
Conditions to Be Made Except
by Agreement With Men—
Date Is Fixed for a Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Consideration
of wage reductions for unskilled la-
bor will be undertaken by the United
States Railway Labor Board on Feb-
ruary 23, it has been announced in
a statement issued ordering the Erie
Railroad to make no change of any
kind in rates of pay or in rules or
working conditions except by agree-
ment with the employees. Formal no-
tice was given the officials of the Erie
Railroad to appear on the date named,
when a hearing will be given "to de-
termine whether in the opinion of the
board there has been a violation of
the decision of this board."

The statement issued sets forth that
"in case of disputes which have arisen
between the Erie Railroad and its em-
ployees by reason of the said railroad
having reduced the wages of trackmen
to 30 cents an hour, having ordered the
train dispatchers to work seven days
a week without relief, and having or-
dered the deduction of January 31
earnings of telegraphers, whether they
worked or not on that day, the board
decides that no change of any kind in
the rates of pay or in the rules or
working conditions shall be made ex-
cept by agreement between the parties."

A petition asking that the board
throw out the request of the Atlanta,
Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad for
a general wage reduction was pre-
sented by E. P. Curtis, vice-president
of the Order of Railway Conductors,
speaking for the 16 recognized railway
labor bodies. Mr. Curtis declared
that the Labor Board had no power to
fix or approve wages which were un-
just, and the road had admitted that
the present wages paid employees were
not unjust. He contended that the
Interstate Commerce Commission was
the only body with the power to act
on the readjustment of rates, which
should be the railroads' remedy for
their present distress.

Announcement that the St. Louis &
Southwestern Railway has suspended
recently announced wage reductions
to maintenance men pending the out-
come of the hearing of the Erie Rail-
road wage case has been received by
brotherhood officials in a message
from T. A. Hamilton, assistant general
manager of the railroad.

TEACHERS STOP WORK
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

NEW WESTMINSTER, British Co-
lumbia—The first organized strike of
school-teachers in British Columbia
was declared here yesterday morning,
when the entire public school staff,
numbering 86, refused to return to
duty. The demand is for higher wages
and recognition of the teachers' or-
ganization. The technical school staff
operates under another agreement and
is not affected. Over 3000 pupils are
concerned. Mr. Trapp, the School
Board chairman, issued the following
statement: "One year ago the teach-
ers forced a schedule on the board
which was not to be changed with-
out the consent of both parties. By
that schedule salaries would have
been increased over \$3000. This year,
however, the teachers again raised
their demands, presenting another
schedule to us. While we could not
grant all their requests, the board
wished to be liberal and also retain
their good teachers, so they agreed
to raise salaries between \$15,000 and
\$14,000 over what was paid in 1920.
This additional amount has been paid
for January, but the teachers are now
out for a higher amount. The board
has gone its limit in this case and
does not feel justified in saddling citi-
zens with heavier tax legislation."

J. S. Ford, president of the Teach-
ers' Association, declares that it has
long been common knowledge that
the salaries of teachers in New West-
minster have been extremely low by
comparison with those paid in sur-
rounding centers.

KNAPP REPORT ON
HAITI CHALLENGED

Members of Mission to United
States Deny That Marines
Are Needed in Island or That
Few Object to Occupation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The report
by Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp that the
United States must stay in Haiti and
that the Haitians who oppose this
course represent only 5 per cent of
the population, was challenged yester-
day by H. Paulsen Sannon, former
Haitian Minister to the United States,
and Stenlo Vincent, former chairman
of the Haitian Senate, here on their
way to Washington to urge a con-
gressional investigation of the United
States Marine administration of Hai-
tian affairs.

"When the Americans came into
Haiti," said Mr. Sannon to a representa-
tive of The Christian Science Moni-
tor, "it is true that the majority of
us thought that the country would
gain by the occupation. But that was
more than five years ago. What has
transpired since (and only a part of
the wrongs inflicted by the American
occupation upon our people has been
told in your press and by the various
inquiries into Haitian conditions) has
convinced the majority of Haitians
that the occupation must end, so that
their country can recover its sov-
erignty and independent nationality.
That is the truth of the situation."

Investigations Criticized

Mr. Sannon and Mr. Vincent are
members of the mission appointed by
L'Union Patriotique, which was or-
ganized in Port-au-Prince last Nov-
ember to lay the case of the Haitian
people before the people of the United
States. The investigations already
conducted into the record of American
occupation, they say, have been ex-
pensive, more or less in the nature of
whitewashings, and in many cases,
they insist, the persons who made the
complaints of cruel treatment were
not even heard by the inquiry boards.
Nor, they add, do the American people
realize the strong hold which the Na-
tional City Bank of New York has on
Haitian affairs through its financial
power.

Asked why they urged a Haitian
inquiry by Congress, Mr. Sannon said:
"As every one knows, the United
States Government imposed a treaty
upon us; we say imposed because, ac-
cording to the memorandum of the
American Legation at Port-au-Prince,
this treaty was to be accepted without
modification. For this reason the
Haitian Cabinet resigned. The com-
pulsion was easily exerted, for the
commander of the American expedi-
tionary force had already seized the
custom houses and the Haitian Treas-
ury funds and had dissolved the
army. So the Haitian Government,
finding itself in a hopeless and help-
less position, signed the treaty, not-
withstanding that this action was op-
posed to the will of the people."

Dictatorial Attitude Alleged

"In spite of the fact that the treaty
was imposed by force, it has never
been executed in regard to the coop-
eration and assistance which, in the
treaty, the United States solemnly
pledged themselves to give to Haiti.
This is true chiefly of the financial
assistance promised.

"Under the treaty the American of-
ficials appointed by Washington have
assumed a dictatorial attitude toward
the Haitian Government. They have
managed the different services with
an iron hand, as though the Haitian
Government did not exist at all. Even
the advice of President Dartiguenave
himself is not listened to.

"For instance, the attitude of the
American Minister, Mr. Bailely-
Blanchard, was not different from the
attitude of the French resident-gen-
eral of Morocco.

"As to the financial adviser, all the
American people should know that
some months ago, in order to make
President Dartiguenave yield to the
American views concerning the con-
trol and monopoly of imports of gold
in favor of the National City Bank of
New York, he refused to pay the
salaries of the President and Cabinet
and the members of the Council of
State.

Result of Inquiry

"Such facts should be brought to
the attention of Congress. It was
only during the Harding campaign
that the American people began to
know something about the conditions
in Haiti. They know the disclosures
in the Barnett report, although only a
part of that report was made pub-
lic in the press. We are going to
prove that what the public knows
about Haitian conditions through the
press is only a faint gleam of the
whole truth, and that the more in-
quiries sent by the Wilson Adminis-
tration into Haiti the less has there
been of real, efficient, unprejudiced
investigation.

"It is obvious that the naval board
of inquiry sent down there could not
do the work without prejudice. They
had esprit de corps to think of, and
they were dependent upon those who
sent them. Do the American people
know that there were sent, from
August to November last, four series
of inquiries? After the publication
of the Barnett report Haiti was visited
by:

"General LeJeune, commander of the
marine corps, and Gen. Smedley But-
ler, former commander of the Haitian
constabulary.

"Rear Admiral Knapp, as high com-
missioner.

"The naval court of inquiry, pre-
sided over by Rear Admiral Henry T.
Mayo.

"And, after the departure of the
naval court, again came Rear Ad-
miral Knapp, invited by Secretary

Daniels to continue the investigation
left incomplete by the court, on the
claim of a group of prominent citi-
zens of Port-au-Prince, made to the
Secretary.

Action by Congress Urged

"But under Rear Admiral Knapp
there has been still less of real,
thorough inquiry than there was un-
der the naval court. He has done
nothing, nothing whatever. As a
matter of fact, not a single person
has been heard by him and he did
not care to leave his flagship.

"So that much is left to be done in
Haiti if the American people are to
know the full truth about the num-
erous charges of murder, ill-treat-
ment, burnings, tortures, etc., per-
petrated by American marines. There
is much for a congressional commis-
sion to do, in the way of bringing to
light all the facts, in the interests of
justice to all.

"It is a fact that the naval court in
Port-au-Prince refused to hear plain-
tiffs. The 'Courier Haitien' of that
city related in full some of the cases
of the most shocking character which
the court did not take up at all."

MR. HOOVER SEEKS
MORE COOPERATION

Commends Plan of Engineers to
Survey Productive Systems
in an Effort to Increase Ef-
ficiency in All Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

SYRACUSE, New York—The survey
to be made by professional engineers
of the weaknesses of the productive
system of the United States was hailed
by Herbert Hoover here yesterday as
a means of helping to solve the vital
problems of industrial waste and pro-
duction deficiency.

Addressing the American Engineer-
ing Council, of which he is president,
and the Federation of Engineering So-
cieties, Mr. Hoover said that unem-
ployment, Labor conflicts, and failure
to secure maximum production by the
individual, were the chief causes of
waste, that the poor coordination of
great industries and failure in
transportation also create much of it.
"Our national machine," said Mr.
Hoover, "is doing worse than usual.
We are probably not producing more
than 60 to 70 per cent of our capacity
as shown during the war. This is not
necessarily a government problem.
The spirit of cooperation that has been
growing during the last 30 years is
ripe for initiating more cooperation of
a widespread character. Only govern-
ment leadership in bringing these
forces together is needed.

Nation's Need Emphasized

"The federation has been brought
about solely to secure for disinter-
ested public service the collective thought
and influence of the 100,000 of our
professional engineers. The coun-
cil has organized a preliminary survey
of some of the weaknesses in our pro-
duction system. This survey will at-
tempt to visualize the nation as a single
industrial organism, and to exam-
ine its efficiency toward its only real
objective—the maximum production.

"This waste is measured by unem-
ployment, lost time due to Labor con-
flict, losses in labor turnover, failure
to secure maximum production of the
individual, either to mist or lack of
interest, poor coordination of great
industries, failures in transportation,
coal and power supplies, which reach
daily to interrupt steady operation of
industry. There are other wastes due
to lack of standardization, speculation,
mismanagement, inefficient national
equipment, and a hundred other
causes. There is a certain proof of
deficient production by comparisons of
our intense results in 1918 when, with
20 per cent of our manpower with-
drawn into the army, we yet produced
20 per cent more commodities than we
are doing today.

Need Is Imperative

"No one will ever suppose that it
is ever possible to bring national
productivity up to the full 100, but the
whole basis of national progress, of
an increased standard of living, of bet-
ter human relations, indeed of the
advancement of civilization, depends
upon the continuous improvement in
productivity.

"There is oftentimes a superficial dis-
missal of the subject of maximum
production on the assumption that
there are positive limits in production
due to over-supply. Such assumption
has no proper foundation in the broad
view of industry as a whole. Too
much economic thought on produc-
tion has delimited its boundaries by
the immediate volume of demand of
a given commodity. The commodities
of service produced by the whole na-
tion are capable of absorption by the
whole nation if they are of the right
character.

"If we could attune the whole in-
dustrial machine to the highest pitch,
agriculture as well as manufacture,
an increasing production would mean
a directly increasing standard of
living.

Readjustment Needed

"It is true enough that any par-
ticular commodity or service can be
overproduced. The absorption of in-
creased productivity lies in the con-
version of luxuries of today into ne-
cessities of tomorrow, and to spread
those through the whole population by
stimulation of habit and education.

"It is but a corollary that certain
commodities can better be produced
for exchange for commodities from
outside our boundaries or more ap-
propriate capacity to our needs. To-
day we have capacity for production
of some commodities not only in ex-
cess of our home need, but even be-
yond export demand under present
financial conditions. We must either
reorganize these financial relations
or alternately abandon some part of

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this kind of production and turn our
idle men to making things of which
we are not yet fully supplied.

"There is no limit to consumption
except the total capacity to produce,
provided the surplus of productive
labor is constantly shifted to new
articles from those that have reached
the saturation point of demand. We
have the productive capacity wasted
today that would improve the housing
conditions of our entire people to the
level that perhaps only 50 per cent
of them enjoy—and at the same time
not entrench upon our established
necessities. I am not suggesting that
the forces of production can be shifted
by imperial production. The practical
thing that can be done is to elimi-
nate some of the wastes and misfits
in our production, and depend upon
the normal processes of business and
human desires to absorb them."

RECALL OF MAYOR SOUGHT

LYNN, Massachusetts—A petition
for the recall of Mayor Walter H.
Cremer has been filed with the city
clerk by representatives of local labor
interests. It arranged the Mayor for
his attitude during a strike at the Tut-
tle-Jones shoe factory, and asserted
that his conduct was autocratic and
that he had belittled the city council.
Under the law 3200 signatures are
required for a recall petition. The
present petition purports to contain
4000 names. After they are verified
by the city clerk the petition will go
before the city council for action.

BUFFALO'S POPULATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The Negro population of Buffalo,
New York, in 1920, was 4517, an in-
crease of 274, or 154.3 per cent, over
1910, the Census Bureau announced
yesterday. The whites numbered
502,031, having increased 80,222, or 19
per cent, and all others numbered 227.

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THE HOME FORUM

Friends

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is any one thing that has been a greater conundrum than all others in the general worldly experience of man it is this: "What is a friend?" Philosophers, sages, poets, and theologians have all busied themselves trying to solve this now-you-have-it-and-now-you-don't idea of the friendship of men, but they have made human friendship no more substantial nor true friendship more visible. Any individual who wonders at the vastness of this subject which has monopolized much time since time began, needs only to turn the light within and see if he is really immune from dependence upon earthly friends or if he has simply failed to recognize his subtle leaning and weakness in this direction. It is a point well worth uncovering and handling for all time.

There is the truth about friendship just as there is about everything else and the truth about anything is as stable, as real and eternal as Truth itself—consequently there can be nothing elusive, fickle or unsubstantial about true friendship; it exists whenever and wherever Truth exists, now and always, here and everywhere. Does earthly friendship measure up to this standard? Then what friendship does? Truth is a synonym for God, Life, Love—and as necessarily as effect follows cause, so everything true is a direct reflection of God, Life and Love. The truth about anything is the spiritual fact in divine Mind. With this in mind who dares to refer to true friendship as less than something immortal, everpresent and divinely inherited? Napoleon must have had some conception of this when he said, "A faithful friend is the true image of the Deity."

Broken in health from sense standpoint, financially embarrassed, separated from family, business or church—men have been known under all of these human experiences humbly to proclaim the healing balm of friends' compassion, clinging at these times above all others to the undependable comfort of the claim to earthly friends. Sympathetic unity of thought is what they seem to want, some one who is in sympathy with their troubles, their views, some one who thinks as they do, who agrees with them, and they claim to find solace in banding themselves together with the faithful friends, finding, as they believe, warmth and protection by the contact of their seemingly harmonious views; in the final analysis, simply the human insistence on having a support that can be seen with the eyes, heard with the ears, and felt with the hands. If they but knew that from

their plane of shallow dependence, it is but the distance of a changed viewpoint to the protecting and satisfying realm of Truth's kingdom, they would then rest serenely in the knowledge of the presence of the power of Love, of God, the omnipotence of the only real friendship, and the consequent inactivity or nothingness of all seeming opponents. True friendship is the indissoluble, satisfying substance of God's being expressed eternally—the everpresent and supporting influence of the only real and everlasting Love. Every right idea, every compassionate thought, every kind deed and helping smile or remark is proof of the presence of those qualities which are true friends of man, and every one is a clear example of God expressed.

A man can no more be deprived of his friends than he can be of any other quality of God's being. True friends are not persons, and numbers mean nothing if you are counting friends as two-legged material objects with family names. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 248), "Love never loses sight of loveliness. Its halo rests upon its object. One marvels that a friend can ever seem less than beautiful." To the degree that we see in our earthly associates only the qualities of good, images of God, to this extent, and only to this extent, are we demonstrating our knowledge of real friendship, and as long as we hold such thoughts of men we will never relinquish our claim to their friendship regardless of their attitude or actions toward us. Friendship is immortal, and a man's temporal relinquishment of it is a human dishonoring of God in that it is a charge that God's ideas can express aught else than Love and be unfit for association with each other.

Friendship is the undaunted recognition of good, the good that man knows to exist regardless of what lips say or hands do. No man can make a reality of evil in another without admitting the same in himself. Men subscribe to evil's claims whenever they believe evil to be real any time or anywhere, and a right idea of true friendship totally precludes the possibility of such a course, directing as it does every thought to the contemplation of Love's constant reflection.

The test of a man's conception of genuine friendship lies in his ability to prove his complete contentment and satisfaction in present communion with God, good—his desires for holiness and naught else,—his willingness to bear, if it should be necessary, even persecution—and his appreciation of the sweet and tangible reward, his consciousness of Truth's encircling arm upholding him in all his ways.

Mrs. Eddy asks on page 266 of Science and Health: "Would existence without personal friends be to you a blank? Then the time will come when you will be solitary, left without sympathy; but this seeming vacuum is already filled with divine Love. When this hour of development comes, even if you cling to a sense of personal joys, spiritual Love will force you to accept what best promotes your growth. Friends will betray and enemies will slander, until the lesson is sufficient to exalt you; for man's extremity is God's opportunity." The author has experienced the foregoing prophecy and its blessings. Thus He teaches mortals to lay down their fleshliness and gain spirituality. This is done through self-abnegation. Universal Love is the divine way in Christian Science. "Universal Love" is as wide in its scope as eternity, and when you stop to think that the problems confronting the world today are not the specific problems of this day and generation but of eternity, then and only then, does the impersonality appear and the outline of their seeming reality disappear: with this new vision man will struggle less for the touch of an earthly friend's hand and turn more and more to the "still small voice" which really comforts, directs, and surrounds us with the warmth of God's care and dominion.

A true concept of friendship heals, and heals instantaneously, banishing every iota of belief in the claims of evil and manifesting only the perfect, the good, and the true.

A Talk by the Artist

"When a man writes an 'Ode to a Grecian Urn,' he need not be told that he is successful. They talk about Shakespeare's indifference to fame as if it were the sign of a small nature which could not recognize its own greatness. Can't they see that Shakespeare wrote to free his own mind and heart? That before he wrote either play he had conquered in himself the weakness of Hamlet on the one hand, and the weakness of Romeo on the other? Never was a man more fortunate than Shakespeare, for he wrote himself entirely out; he completely expressed himself. I can imagine him turning his back on London and settling down to his small concerns at Stratford with supreme content. I understand that everybody is reading Browning nowadays; I am surprised they waited so long. I discovered him long ago. No English poet has said such true things about art, because no one else has understood so thoroughly an artist's hunger and thirst, and the things that give him peace." Just at this point, when I was getting into a talking mood myself, our friend stopped suddenly, declared that he had forgotten an engagement, seized his hat and coat, and made off after his customary abrupt fashion.—Hamilton Wright Mable.

The Home and the Fireplace

The fireplace wants to be all aglow, the wind rising, the night heavy and black above, but light with stifling snow on the earth—a background of inclemency for the illumined room with its pictured walls, tables heaped with books, capacious easy-chairs and their occupants,—it needs, I say, to glow and throw its rays far through the crystal of the broad windows. In order that we may rightly appreciate the relation of the wide-jambled chimney to domestic architecture in our climate. We fell to talking about it; and, as is usual when the conversation is professedly on one subject, we wandered all around it.

I was saying that nothing had been so slow in its progress in the world as domestic architecture. Temples, palaces, bridges, aqueducts, cathedrals, towers of marvellous delicacy and strength, grew to perfection while the common people lived in hovels, and the richest lodged in the most gloomy and contracted quarters. The dwelling-house is a modern institution. It is a curious fact that it has only improved with the social elevation of women. Men were never more brilliant in arms and letters than in the age of Elizabeth, and yet they had no homes. They made themselves thick-walled castles, with silts in the masonry for windows, for defence, and magnificent banquet-halls for pleasure; the stone rooms into which they crawled for the night were often little better than dog-kennels. The Pompeians had no comfortable night-quarters.—Charles Dudley Warner in "Back-Log Studies."

In the Valley of the Loire

"The first person I met was a woman, . . . gathering grapes into a large basket." Henry W. Longfellow tells us, in describing the vicinity of a village near Orleans, France, in his book, "Outre-Mer." "She was dressed like the poorest class of peasantry, and pursued her solitary task alone, heedless of the cheerful gossip and the merry laugh which came from a band of more youthful villagers at a short distance from her. She was so intently engaged in her work, that she did not perceive my approach until I bade her good evening. On hearing my voice, she looked up from her labor, and returned the salutation; and, on my asking her if there were a tavern or a farm-house in the neighborhood where I could pass the night, she showed me the pathway through the vineyard, that led to the village, and then added, with a look of curiosity,—

"You must be a stranger, sir, in these parts."
"Yes; my home is very far from here."
"How far?"
"More than a thousand leagues!"
"The old woman looked incredulous. 'I came from a distant land beyond the sea.'"
"More than a thousand leagues!" at length repeated she; "and why have you come so far from home?"
"To travel;—to see how you live in this country."

"Have you no relations in your own?"
"Yes; I have both brothers and sisters, a father and—"
"And a mother?"
"Thank Heaven, I have."
"And did you leave her?"
"Here the old woman gave me a piercing look of reproach; shook her head . . . and turned again to her solitary task."

"I pursued the pathway which led towards the village, and the next person I encountered was an old man, stretched lazily beneath the vines upon a little strip of turf, at a point where four paths met, forming a crossway in the vineyard. He was clad in a coarse garb of gray, with a pair of long gaiters or spatterdashies. Beside him lay a blue cloth-cap, a staff, and an old weather-beaten knapsack. I saw at once that he was a foot-traveller like myself, and therefore, without more ado, entered into conversation with him. From his language, and the peculiar manner in which he now and then wiped his upper lip with the back of his hand, as if in search of the mustache which was no longer there, I judged that he had been a soldier. In this opinion I was not mistaken. He had served under Napoleon, and had followed the imperial eagle across the Alps, and the Pyrenees, and the burning sands of Egypt. Like every vieille moustache, he spoke with enthusiasm of the Little Corporal.

"'I like,' said he, 'after a long day's march, to lie down in this way upon the grass, and enjoy the cool of the evening. It reminds me of the bivouacs of other days.'"
"Here our colloquy was interrupted by the approach of a group of villagers, who were returning homeward from their labor. To this party I joined myself, and invited the old soldier to do the same; but he shook his head.

"I thank you, my pathway lies in a different direction."
"But there is no other village near, and the sun has already set."
"No matter, I am used to sleeping on the ground. Good night."
"I left the old man to his meditations, and walked on in company with the villagers. Following a well-trodden pathway through the vineyard, we soon descended the valley's slope, and I suddenly found myself in the bosom of one of those little hamlets from which the laborer rises to his toil as the skylark to his song."

My companions wished me a good night, as each entered his own thatched-roofed cottage, and a little girl led me out to the very inn which an hour or two before I had disdained to enter.



"California Pines," from the lithograph by Bolton Brown

The Wind in the Pines

When winds go organizing through the pines
On hill and headland, darkly gleaming,
Meseems I hear sonorous lines
Of illads that the woods are dreaming.
—Madison Cawell.

At Westminster

You are, by a special favor, to stand in the Members' Lobby when the Speaker comes in procession to the House. The Members' Lobby is fairly full, and everybody is busily talking. A thick-set fellow, with vehement eyes and a bristling white beard starting forward from between a bowler hat and a turn-down collar, jerks abruptly, the hands in the pockets, from group to group. A man of similar build, but with the face of a discontented schoolboy, hides behind the tall, slim body of a proper young man, . . . A chief inspector, very brisk yet very sedate, very fierce yet very happy, sends a spike of his waxed moustache and a glance of his calm eye into every corner of the Lobby. You are marshalled into line—two policemen for markers. The super-waiters, lounging in chairs before you on the farther side of the apartment, gather themselves together.

"Hats off, strangers!" cries the chief inspector in a defiant shout that lingers onto sing-song; and off comes his hat. The buzz of conversation stops. The super-waiters rise to attention. The Lobby is silent. Very silently an elegant, sombre little procession passes before you, and vanishes through the gaping portals of the House. It is gone so swiftly that you have no time to note more than the glory of the mace, the calm dignity of the heavily bearded Speaker, the super-human dignity of his skirt-bearers, the neat, twinkling blackness of the procession's calves.

It is yet too early to seek admittance to the Gallery. . . . So you return to the public lobby, and find it quite translated. It is bright and busy. It has an air of frantic excitement. Round about the entry to the holy of holies the public buzzes and swarms, fluttering visiting-cards in the face of an impervious policeman. To all and sundry the policeman dispenses a larger colored card that must be filled in before a member can be approached. Now and again he cries aloud the name of a member whose privacy has been successfully assailed; and, as he cries, the member comes bustling. Instantly one fly, many flies dart at him. He bows his important brow to their inquiries, and walks away with them to a corner, where the less fortunate may not overhear his confidential disclosures.

One or two Irish members, dangerously calm, produce forthwith the Order Form for the Gallery, which is the true objective of each and every interview, and assure the deputation that "you know me! Wait for the debate!"

The crowd, you gaze down a brilliantly lighted corridor at the dim vista of the Members' Lobby. Beyond that is the House; and the House is full now, and with all its magical stir of bustle, of which all the stir around you



"California Pines," from the lithograph by Bolton Brown

is but the offshoot, the backwash. It seems quite unattainable.

But you have an order in your pocket, and the hour approaches. Presently you line up at the narrow door that leads to the Gallery. A policeman, who has been eyeing you casually through the glass panel, looks out at the Lobby clock, seems inclined to doubt the evidence, but opens the door. You press forward like a crowd at first night, but not so orderly. Two constables stay you, scrutinize passes, grudgingly allow you to spring, one by one, up the stone stairway. Upstairs you are challenged by a super-waiter, who takes your order, and tells you to enter your particulars as he recites them solemnly, in a big book. You creep past him, more awed than ever, and are aware, as one ahead opens a door, of a thin trickle of sound. The next moment you are in the Commons Gallery. At first you think you have come in, most unfortunately, at an interval. The House is packed; but is anything going on? Away in the darkness of his throne the Speaker sits like an allegorical figure of Silence. Three bearded figures drowse at his feet, with their heads on the book-piled table. On the forefront of the table glitters the mace. On the Government and Opposition Front Benches members recline at an acute angle, blissfully surrendered to boredom. The slim, proper young man stands with a foot on the Speaker's throne, beaming at the House . . .

But in the gallery facing you the reporters are busy, and the thin little trickle of sound goes on. At length you place it. A well-groomed, energetic-looking man stands just behind the Government Front Benches, speaking placidly from his notes. . . . As he sits down there is a low volley of Parliamentary cheering—"London Scenes," W. R. Titterton.

Thackeray's Daughters at the Dickenses'

Certainly the Dickens children's parties were shining facts in our early London days—nothing came in the least near them. There were other parties, and they were very nice, but nothing to compare to these; not nearly so light, not nearly so shining, not nearly so going round and round. Perhaps it was not all as brilliantly wonderful as I imagined it, but most assuredly the spirit of mirth and kindly jollity was a reality to every one present, and the master of the house had that wonderful fairy gift of leadership. I know not what to call that power by which he inspired every one with spirit and interest. One special party I remember, which seemed to me to go on for years with its kind, gay hospitality, its music, its streams of children passing and re-passing. We were a little shy coming in alone in all the consciousness of new shoes and ribbons, but Mrs. Dickens called us to sit beside her till the long sweeping dance was over, and talked to us as if we were grown up, which is always flattering to little girls. Then Miss Hogarth found us part-ners, and we too formed part of the

through. I remember watching the white satin shoes and long flowing sashes of the little Dickens girls, who were just about our own age, but how much more graceful and beautifully dressed. Our sashes were



"California Pines," from the lithograph by Bolton Brown

bright plaids of red and blue, a tribute from one of our father's Scotch admirers (is it ungrateful to confess now after all these years that we could not bear them?); our shoes were only bronze. Shall I own to this passing shadow, amid all that radiance? But when people are once dancing they are all equal and happy. Somehow after the music we all floated into a long supper room, and I found myself sitting near the head of the table by Mr. Dickens, with another little girl much younger than myself; she wore a necklace and pretty little sausage curls all round her head. Mr. Dickens was very kind to the little girl, and presently I heard him persuading her to sing, and he put his arm round her to encourage her; and then, wonderful to say, the little girl stood up (she was little Miss Hullah) and began very shyly, trembling and blushing at first, but as she blushed and trembled she sang more and more sweetly; and then all the little Dickens boys and their friends, ranged along the supper table, clapped and clapped, and Mr. Dickens clapped too, smiling and applauding. And then he made a little speech, with one hand on the table; I think it was thanking the jeunesse dorée for their applause, and they again clapped and laughed—but here my memory fails me, and everything grows very vague.

Only this I do remember very clearly, that we danced and supped and danced again; and that we were all standing in a hall lighted and hung with bunches of Christmas green, and as I have said, everything seemed altogether magnificent and important, more magnificent and important every minute, as the evening went on, and more and more people kept arriving. The hall was crowded, and the broad staircase was lined with little boys—thousands of little boys whose heads and legs and arms were waving about together. They were making a great noise, and shouting, and the eldest son of the house seemed to be marshalling them. Presently their noise became a cheer, and then another, and we looked up and saw that our own father had come to fetch us, and that his white head was there above the others; then came a third final ringing cheer, and some one went up to him—it was Mr. Dickens himself—who laughed and said quickly, "That is for you!" and my father looked up, surprised, pleased, touched, . . . and nodded gravely to the little girls—"Chapters From Some Memoirs," Anne Thackeray Ritchie.

All Is Lichen-Colored

You know the gray that paints the undergrowth Of English woods in summer, when the light 'Still holds the sky, and the first star is loth. And, between trees, over the knots and strings Of weed and creeper, into eddy and light. Air flows like water, changing the shapes of things: And all is lichen-colored, pure and chill.

—Gerald Gould.

Along the Country Roads

As I ride along the country roads and study the wild flowers, I am impressed by the prevalence of two colors, yellow and purple. There is much yellow, of all shades imaginable. The golden-rod, which begins to bloom in July, is everywhere, showing in many varieties that give me unceasing pleasure. There are sunflowers growing in fence corners and along the roads, some giant in size, others mere babies, with all sizes in between. Cassia is abundant. There is black-eyed Susan, with all her country cousins of different features and tints of complexion, but showing a family resemblance. There's the wild snapdragon with its yellow flowers. The butterfly-weed is rich orange and yellow, with butterflies of its own color flitting about it.

There are many flowers in purple and lavender shades, as well, some of which I know, and some of which I am ignorant. There's Joe-pye weed, splendid in its stateliness beside the swampy places, and milkweed in its purple-red, with its juicy leaves that exude a milky substance when they're broken. The butterfly pea with its lavender bloom, clinging close to the ground, and the desmodium with its diaphanous beauty veiling the spaces in the woods are more retiring. The purple thistle grows faintly in the fields, and there are many others that I cannot identify.—Dorothy Scarborough in "From a Southern Porch."

On the Topmost Bough

Flame-throated robin on the topmost bough

Of the leafless oak, what singest thou?

Hark! he telleth how—

"Spring is coming now; Spring is coming now."

Now ruddy are the elm-tops against the blue sky,

The pale larch donnet her jewelry

Spring is coming now, the sun again is gay;

Each day like a last Spring's happy day."

Thus sang he; then from his spray He saw me listening and flew away.

—Robert Bridges.

Imparting the Truth

There can be no doubt that the proper way of conveying to my understanding a truth of which I am ignorant, or of impressing upon me a firmer persuasion of a truth with which I am acquainted, is by an appeal to my reason.—William Godwin.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Story of a Superstition

ANY day almost, about the seventies of the eighteenth century, there might have been seen riding in and out of the village of Berkeley in Gloucestershire, a gentleman in a blue coat and top boots. His name was Edward Jenner. He was the son of the vicar of the parish, and after an apprenticeship to Daniel Ludlow, of Sodbury, surgeon, had studied for a few years in the house of John Hunter, in London, and then returned to practice medicine in his native village. This was in the good old days of George III, indeed at that very time when that monarch was endeavoring to assert his authority over the Colonists of North America. In those days a doctor was not compelled to pass an examination, for were they not the happy days of which Doctor James Johnson, one day to be Surgeon-in-Ordinary to King George's son, wrote, "I declare my conscientious opinion, founded on long observation and reflection, that if there were not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, man-midwife, chemist, druggist, or drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality."

What Mr. Edward Jenner may have thought about it no one knows. He had become a doctor, or rather a surgeon apothecary, by the simple process of hanging the claim over the door of his house. Indeed, he had been in practice for twenty years before he bethought himself of the advantage of a medical degree, when he proceeded promptly to obtain one by remitting the sum of £15 to the University of Saint Andrew, in Scotland, in return for which he acquired the right to place the letters M. D. after his name. It is perfectly true that he had, four years earlier, obtained the right to the letters F. R. S., Fellow of the Royal Society, but it is a regrettable fact that Dr. Norman Moore, his latest biographer, has been forced to admit that he obtained his fellowship by something little less than a fraud. The exact value of his scientific claims may be realized from the fact that it was he who made himself responsible for the legend of the nursery that the cuckoo removes the eggs from the nest of the hedge sparrow in order to deposit its own.

By this time Mr. Jenner, Doctor Jenner by courtesy of Saint Andrew's University, was turning his attention to cuckoos of a different description; in other words, he was embarking on imparting to the world his great discovery of vaccination. As a matter of fact, it has sorrowfully to be admitted that vaccination was not Mr. Jenner's discovery at all. The old herb-books were full of the theory of using like to prevent like. For instance, to guard against the bite of a mad dog, you were advised to carry a hound's tongue herb upon your person, and to overcome the ill effects of such a bite you were recommended to use a portion of the root of the dog-rose. Of course, all these remedies went back to the first century, and even long before then. The smallest acquaintance with Pliny's Natural History, written in the first century of the Christian era, would have informed the herb doctors that the way to heal a viper's sting was from tablets made by catching a viper, and steaming it in boiling water; that the gall of a weazel was a specific for the sting of an asp; and that dog's blood would preserve anybody from narcotic poisoning.

The dairymaids of Gloucestershire knew all about these old herb books, whether Mr. Jenner did or not, and out of their legend that a person who had had cowpox never caught smallpox came the germ of the great discovery. Not that this was Mr. Jenner's only discovery. Later on he informed a trusting world that a sure cure for hydrophobia was to duck a person who had been bitten, three times in running water, until life was nearly extinct. It was a specific, he declared, which he had never known to fail. It would have been more interesting to learn what would have happened to the patients if they had not been ducked.

Any way, about this time Mr. Jenner indulged in his great experiment. He inoculated one, James Phipps, with cowpox and then with smallpox, with the result that the smallpox did not take. The morality of the proceeding is open to question, but according to his biographer, in the Dictionary of National Biography, it completed his argument. As a matter of fact, this is hardly fair. Having inoculated Phipps, Mr. Jenner went round the neighborhood collecting all the cases he could find of people who had had cowpox and not smallpox, from which he drew the lucid conclusion that the one was the cure for the other, an argument which required the previous admission that everybody who had cowpox would have had smallpox. Later on, however, he developed doubts about cowpox. He turned to horse-grease as a specific, with the result that the public would have nothing to do with him. This reconverted him to cowpox, and he proceeded to write a final treatise on the subject in which he endeavored to cover up the traces of his serious lapse from the orthodoxy of cowpox.

There was no doubt whatever about his success. Dr. Walter Hadwen, M. D., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., double gold medalist in surgery and medicine, who did not get his degrees for £15 and no questions asked, has been engaged in letting a little daylight in on his career, with the result that he points out that in the year 1796, when James Phipps was inoculated, the majority of doctors had never seen nor heard of cowpox, so that when Dr. Edward Jenner, M. D., F. R. S., came forward "with all the impudence of the charlatan, saying: 'Such is the singular character of my discovery, that the person who is, once inoculated with cowpox is forever afterward secure against smallpox,' the whole profession was arrested by the deliberate statement made, and they all bowed down before the golden calf which Nebuchadnezzar the King had set up." Even in the year '98, however, every physician was not imposed upon by Mr. Jenner. Dr. Ingenhousz, for instance, published a letter dissenting from the conclusions arrived at in Mr. Jenner's writings. He said that his own observations were opposed to them. Mr. Jenner, who was nothing if not

accommodating, replied that his own observations had been few, and no doubt needed further examination. As a matter of fact, they have needed further examination ever since, with the result that the report of the War Department of the United States for the year ending June, 1900, admits: "Although our men had been frequently vaccinated, numerous cases of smallpox were reported from day to day among them, and not infrequently a number of deaths." Therefore, it is quite clear that Edward Jenner, M. D., F. R. S., was not really reliable when he published the discovery that because the cases of cowpox he had examined had not had smallpox, therefore smallpox could be conquered by cowpox. Yet, in spite of this, as Dr. Hadwen points out, the effort is made to force the whole world to be inoculated with calf lymph in order to be saved from smallpox. And the beautiful truth about the whole matter is this, that in any case the person who made the discovery was not Edward Jenner at all, but an elderly Gloucestershire farmer, Benjamin Jesty by name, twenty years before him. Still it is Edward and not Benjamin who has his statue in London, and, incidentally, the statue is worthy of his career.

Unemployment

AT THE present time any condition of unemployment arises, of course, because of supposed difficulties in the change from the production of commodities for immediate destruction to a system of really constructive development. With the close of the war, it seemed natural that there should be an enormous demand for constructive work to make up for the years of destruction. The attempt was made to stimulate building in order to take care of many men who had returned from war service. Yet it was found from the first that there seemed more opportunities for workers in other industries which the impetus of the war was still carrying forward. The high cost of building materials, including steel especially, did not tend to revive the construction which had been stopped by the war. Indeed the steel industry probably felt content with the prospect that its products could still be marketed largely for military purposes.

It is not enough, however, to believe that a revival of building now would take care of all the unemployed. The whole condition of unemployment, both in the United States and elsewhere, is an endless circle of what are called causes and effects. The sheep men, for instance, have been unable to market their wool supposedly because of a lack of machinery and factories to turn the wool into fabrics. Then, with the fear of falling prices, there has arisen, on the part of manufacturers, a hesitancy to use to the maximum even the machinery that they have. As men are laid off, the demand for products decreases. The condition in the textile industries has become, thus, simply an instance of conditions generally. The remedy for any depression of business is for each industry to resolve to go forward as confidently as it can for itself, and no longer to accept a time of dullness as inevitable because of external contingencies. Each industry must strive to continue its production in as orderly a way as possible, building wherever building is at all practicable, and reasoning out each step intelligently. There is a right way out of even a situation that seems hopeless.

Though a great increase this spring in building may not altogether solve the unemployment problem, yet it is one of the fundamental ways of progress. A reduction in military estimates will help to turn attention to legitimate construction everywhere. When governments no longer pay excessive prices for steel for battleships, more steel will be available at reasonable prices for the building of factories and apartment houses. It is basic that orderly construction aids orderly production, and means a state of general prosperity. Whatever would stop this activity must be overcome. Either a reluctance on the part of laborers to work at all unless they can secure the maximum pay, or a hesitancy on the part of corporations and individuals to build or produce at all unless Labor will accept the minimum, must give way to a sincere effort at cooperation.

Such studies of unemployment as those of Mr. Whiting Williams are interesting mainly because they only touch the surface of the subject. When he says, for instance, that Great Britain is a crowded country and that "the margin between the number of available jobs and the number of people who need them for their bread and butter is narrow," he is considering merely a superficial aspect of unemployment. The fact is that in a crowded country all that is necessary is an adaption of available means to a necessary end. The same is true in the United States. The proper balance of activity can be readjusted when all cooperate in more intelligent production than ever. The first requirement for those who would establish a right basis of employment is really intelligent reasoning. Each one must set to work to determine for himself how he can broaden somewhat at once his own productive activity.

The von Machs and the O'Callaghans

THERE is no lack of readiness, in some quarters, to suggest that too much has been made of the recent encounter of Edmund von Mach with F. M. Galbraith, the commander of the American Legion. Any phase of pro-German machinations in the United States can usually count upon a verbal smoke-screen, if it happens to meet with a rebuff. There are those in the country who would be glad to induce the country to believe that the von Mach effort was merely an innocent attempt to secure Commander Galbraith as a speaker at an innocent sort of public meeting. The fact that the purpose of the meeting was to protest against the presence of French colored troops in the German zone of occupation would be enough, however, to make the presence of any thorough-going American on the speakers' platform a matter for surprise. There would be particular significance in the presence of the commander of the American Legion on such a platform. And so the von Mach effort, after all, is not a thing to be lightly passed over. It stands forth very clearly for just what it is, a pro-German attempt to use the leader of the United States veterans of the war

in France in a thoroughly un-American movement. If the effort had been successful, its logical result would have been nothing else than the stirring up of unpleasantness in the relations of the United States and France. The attempt is specially worth noting because it synchronizes with another movement, having its source likewise amongst the people of German descent in the United States, to stir up ill-feeling between the United States and Great Britain. Both movements are particularly interesting just at this time because they harmonize exactly with current dispatches from Berlin, widely circulated in the American press, telling of the resumption of the old campaign of the German poisoned-gas wielders, practically on the same lines that were followed in the days when the "Gott strafe England" slogan was extended to include the words "and America, too."

Clearly we are in the midst of another German drive. The von Mach incident merely illustrates one phase of it. It may be welcomed for its disclosure of a fact which in itself is unwelcome, namely, that a definitely pro-German purpose is still able to cloak itself in American citizenship. Yet the main pro-German movement, as it is now manifesting itself, seems to have grown out of that January meeting in Chicago, when the German-American Citizenship League was organized, or reorganized, by representatives of German societies from every part of the United States. There have been previous attempts to organize this movement, but these have not been found easy to get under way. The latest effort is notable for a set of resolutions, the "14 points" of German hyphenism in America, setting forth some of the main objects of the new propaganda.

Among these resolutions the demand for the immediate withdrawal of all American forces from the occupied districts of Germany holds a prominent place. So does a recommendation for the restitution of enemy alien property taken by the United States custodian during the war. So, also, does a demand that Eugene V. Debs be immediately released from custody. Coupled with these, however, are a condemnation of the American prohibition policy; a deprecation of any alliance with Great Britain, which is specified as "the hereditary foe of this great Republic"; a condemnation of the "attempt to embroil this country in a war with Japan for the benefit of Great Britain"; and a demand for an American-owned merchant marine, subsidized if necessary by the government, and "protected by the largest navy and air fleet in the world." Almost as if none of these proposals could come quite near enough to putting match to powder, there is yet one other. This one expresses "our heartfelt sympathy" with the Irish people, and urges the incoming administration to set about gaining "self-government for the Irish republic."

Here, surely, is "old stuff." If there is powder in it, everybody can at least become aware of the fact. Everybody may observe, also, that such powder as there is must have become already somewhat dampened by exposure. One might almost say that any match, applied to it, could cause nothing more serious than a faint splutter and perhaps the smell of something burning. But now that this whole matter lies in plain sight of the American people, they may be interested to recall that German effort of this sort has all along been busying itself with the affairs of Sinn Féin. German sympathy with Sinn Féin has been frankly expressed in the United States, and has frankly linked itself up with a pro-German purpose. No matter how far the two movements may appear to be separated, they are really one. Sympathy for the cause may be more easily won in the name of an O'Callaghan, but it discloses its essential nature in the effort of a von Mach. The disruption which an O'Callaghan would foster by the defiance of American laws is one and the same with the disruption which a von Mach would promote under the protection of those laws. It is well that thoroughgoing Americans are beginning to see such names in the light of their essential kinship.

Critics Who Turn Playwrights

THAT dramatic critics can't write plays is one of those easy epigrams which have gained nearly universal currency, like the saying that merchant tailors wear ready-made clothes and the maxim that the shoemaker's child goes ill shod. That either of these last two is an aphorism, no one would assert, since the war brought prosperity for the men who dealt in shoe leather and wool. And despite the wide currency that was given to Shaw's devastating dictum that "those who can, do; those who can't, teach," that same brilliant quip, like many another verbal diamond, has not proved a flawless truism. In fact, according to Shaw, it was because writers would not listen to his teachings as to the proper style and content of plays designed for a civilized age that he turned to and wrote civilized plays himself.

William Archer, collaborator on Shaw's first comedy, "Widowers' Houses," until Shaw's ideas galloped off with the plot, and for 30 years a penetrating commentator in British publications on drama and acting, is the latest critic to come forward with an acceptable play. Announcement that Mr. Archer, translator of Ibsen and author of a dramatic treatise called "Playmaking," had written a play, naturally led persons in touch with affairs of the theater to presume that the new piece would be an austere study of British middle-class character, something analogous to "Hedda Gabler" and "John Gabriel Borkman." But no. So far as Mr. Archer's play, "The Green Goddess," would testify, it might have been written by a man who had never gone north of the Rhine in search of a model. Not with the cool art of the Norwegian Ibsen, but with the piping hot melodrama of the French Sardou, does the piece now being acted by a cast headed by George Arliss, at the Booth Theater in New York, have kinship.

"Sardouledom" was the epithet that Shaw invented for the type of entertainment fabricated by the author of "La Tosca" and other thrillers de luxe. More than once in Mr. Archer's writings, it is easy to recall, occur good-humored protests against the sublimated Adelphi "shockers" upon which Sarah Bernhardt long wreaked the best that was in her art. It is not to be hastily assumed, however, that because Mr. Archer has not turned out to be another Barrie, or Pinero, or St. John Hankin, he is

not to be commended for achieving a success in the particular vein which he chose to work.

Mr. Archer's shining success as a critic-dramatist is matched by a similar popular approval achieved by another contemporary critic, St. John Ervine, author of "John Ferguson," "Jane Clegg," and "Mixed Marriage." These three plays in turn have been the features of the past three seasons in New York. The eminent Parisian dramatic author, librettist, and novelist, Robert de Flers, has long been a critic of note. It must require a nice sense of justice and amiability for him to keep on good terms with his fellow dramatists, but Mr. de Flers evidently has steered well a delicate course, for was he not, in 1913, elected president of the Society of Authors? Lessing was a dramatist of nearly first rank, and probably the greatest dramatic critic since Aristotle.

It is difficult to keep Aristotle out of the company when dramatic criticism is mentioned. Indeed, according to some jesters, A. B. Walkley, who with Mr. Archer has long led the dramatic critics in London, has been said to be incapable of keeping the first of Greek critics out of his reviews.

It was Shaw who gave Walkley magnificent praise when he said that here was one critic who did not sign his articles, who had no need to append his name since he signed his writing in every line—it is difficult to keep Shaw out of any consideration of modern drama. It was Shaw, indeed, who declined to collaborate with Mr. Archer in "The Green Goddess," first assuring him that the scenario promised to make a first-class cinema tale, and finally assuring the critic that it was only inertia that prevented him from going ahead and finishing the play alone, thus getting all the glory and all the royalties. So Archer proceeded. He finished his play alone. Its audiences like it, and once more one is reminded that those who teach sometimes can do.

Editorial Notes

HOWEVER much, from the farmers' point of view, there may be to say in favor of the drastic reduction in the cotton acreage, now being proposed in the south of the United States, there can be no question that, from a world point of view, it is all wrong. Millions of people in Europe and elsewhere are in urgent need of cotton goods, as they are in urgent need of food and many other things. The difficulty is that they cannot pay for them at present. Is the solution of the cotton problem to be found in reducing the cotton acreage? Is it not rather to be found in even increasing that acreage, and finding some way by which the great market door can be thrown open to the needy peoples at the other side of the Atlantic?

MR. HUMPHREYS, of Hatchards, London, has been giving his opinion of the value of the short story, and, because of his exceptional experience, what he says may well be considered. He believes that all first-class short stories deal with trivial everyday things. Fine subjects, he says, often make mediocre books. It was Flaubert who said to Guy de Maupassant, as they passed a cabstand, "Young man, describe that horse so as to distinguish him from every other horse in the world and I shall begin to believe that you have possibilities as a writer." As a result of that counsel, when de Maupassant began to write short stories he wrote such masterpieces as "The Rendezvous" and "La Petite Fieelle." Mr. Humphreys, however, is of the opinion that people in England are not educated up to the short story, but it seems that the short story is coming to stay, and will conduce to the future education of the English people in that respect.

A SATISFYING statement has been issued by the Manufacturers Aircraft Association on the operations of commercial aeroplanes in the United States during the last twelve months. It is announced that 115,163 passengers were conveyed through the air a distance of 3,136,550 miles without a single fatality. This is satisfying both on account of the evident care for safety exercised and as indicating the real establishment of this method of rapid transportation. The figures given are based on the performance of 425 planes, and no doubt the number of passengers and the mileage would be much greater if the records of all the aeroplanes in the United States were obtainable.

Moscow may think, and it probably does, that it has a big triumph to its credit in the split in the ranks of the German Independents and the French Unified Socialists, who are unified no longer. The thin end of the wedge, however, may not always go the way its drivers intended. When the French Socialists returned from the Third International with the terms, the labor organization, the Confédération Générale du Travail, promptly gave up the political movement, and presumably went back to trade unionism pure and simple. The Bolsheviks are welcome to whatever cold satisfaction they can extract from that circumstance.

A LAW-ABIDING citizen having broken the law record in England by taking a first class in constitutional law, a second class in Roman law, and a second class in criminal law, now says that she was earning her living all the time she was studying for the bar, had no private coaching, and had less than six weeks to study certain subjects for examination. Q. E. D.—"Quite Easily Done," as Smith minor puts it. Her friends and well-wishers predict that Miss Normanton will be Lord Chancellor of England, or Lord Chief Justice, and her friends on both sides of the water wish her well, and are pleased to note that "the quality of justice is not strained."

LORD DERBY'S intentions may have been of the best when he initiated a campaign for an extra-special alliance between two countries that are already closely allied, Britain and France. There is, in fact, no doubt that they were. But the inadvisability of these supplementary leagues has already been pointed out. They threaten to undermine the work of the big League. They savor too much of the old diplomacy, and are liable to foster arbitrary alliances for the balance of power. Lord Derby failed, and perhaps, after all, for example's sake, it is just as well that he did.